ROYAL ASIATIC

Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,037—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st May	EGYPT	7912	....	---
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	....	---
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th „	HIMALAYA	6898	....	---
25th „	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	....	---
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th „	ARABIA	7903	....	---
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	---
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	EGYPT	7912	....	---
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th „	HIMALAYA	6898	....	---

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 a.m., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on **WEDNESDAY**, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co,
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	May 24	...
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	June 3
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 15
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 19
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester.	8900	„ 29	„ 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	„ 22	„ 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	„ 26	„ 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 19th May	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 20th May	6 a. m.	Direct †
DUMRA	1,695	Mon. 23rd May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 19th May, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on Monday, 23rd May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about the 21st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

18th May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July „
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt „
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. „
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. „
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June „

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June
TRIESTE	5095	S. Cliunack	1st July
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st August
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May
CHINA	6017	G. Berguglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cubol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Berguglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500*	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	750*
Single Class to London	„ 545	„ 685*
Single Class to London and back	„ 865	„ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Single Class to London	„ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for **TWO YEARS**

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Giurgevich	5895	25th May 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 16,250,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—
Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on **CURRENT ACCOUNT.**

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of **BANKING** and **EXCHANGE** business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on **JAPAN** and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

Bombay Office—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received, rates of **INTEREST** to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and **DRAFTS** granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and **ADDRESSES** Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including **IMPORT** and **EXPORT** of **CARGO** and **BAGGAGE**, with **STORAGE** of Baggage and other goods, effected by **COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY**, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., **SAILING LISTS** and **HANDBOOK** supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPOARTED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund....................£1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders......£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :
Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak),
Medan Deli Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Seremban (F. M States.)
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up ... „ 50,00,000
Reserve Fund........ „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

REPAIRS
TO
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WE undertake the REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES and all sorts of delicate and complicated Mechanism in a reasonable time and at a moderate charge; and we give a certificate of warranty, not only with every watch we sell, but also with each one we repair. The PRINTED form of guarantee states that we certify that the watch numbered and described is warranted for a certain period except in case of accident.

It should be generally known that although under favourable conditions a good watch may go regularly and well for several years without being cleaned, a period, nevertheless arrives at which a process of deterioration commences, chiefly associated with the wearing away of the pivots through friction on the jewels, and that period is exactly conterminous with the one at which the oil supplied at the time of the cleaning has evaporated or congealed. As only very minute quantities of the oil can be supplied, it cannot be relied upon to remain fluid and effective in this country beyond two years and that is why we select this particular period for the duration of our guarantee. A true regard to economy would determine all owners of *good* watches more particularly to send them for cleaning and fresh oiling *every other year*, as although we admit that they might continue to perform satisfactorily for a much longer time, the work will in the end cost more for restoring the parts subject to the improper wear and tear above alluded to.

A good watch with careful treatment and a periodical overhaul by a competent watchmaker will last practically for ever.

Those possessing really good watches should remember the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine."

Never entrust a watch to any one for repair, without first having assured yourself of his competence and skill, for more mischief is generally done by clumsy apprentices or imposters than by any amount of fair wear and tear.

In sending a watch for repair, the owner's card and address should be enclosed in the parcel, as mistakes can easily occur.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.............. Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... „ 3,00,000

London Bankers—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
Head Office—RANGOON.

Branches :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund......................$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund........................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.
AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited," 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.		Rs.	A.	POPULAR BRANDS.		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
El Balcon, Deliciosos	„ 50	6	8	Young American	„ 50	6	0
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	„ 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra	„ 50	4	0
La Silvira, Especials	„ 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	„ 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees	„ 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs. Merriman's	„ 100	8	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	„ 100	8	0	„ „ Neuberg & Co's	„ 50	4	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	„ 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias	„ 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be assured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, [illegible].

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Bee. Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at he Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "PERSIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FRIDAY, the 20th May, 1910 being the day appointed for the FUNERAL of HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII, Emperor of India, all OFFICES and GOODS DEPOTS of the B. B. and C. I Railway Company, will be CLOSED on that date.

All Trains will halt at noon for 15 minutes.

On the local section of the Company's line between Colaba and Virar, Trains will run to the timings in force for Sundays.

S. C. G. WOOD,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on FRIDAY the 20th instant.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
CHUNAM KILN ROAD STREET SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act and in supersession of the notice given by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, which was published under the provisions of the said Act in the "Government Gazettes" of the 8th, 15th and 22nd April, 1909, Notice is hereby given that the said Trustees have under the provisions of the said Act made a STREET SCHEME for a portion of the Khetwadi Section of Municipal Ward D of the City of Bombay, for widening Chunam Kiln Road, leading from Girgaum Back Road to Grant Road.

The limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme are as follows :—

(a) On the South.—Portion of Girgaum Back Road ;

(b) On the West.—Proceeding from South to North portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7362, 7363 (1), 7363 (2), 7363 (3) and 7364, and properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7366 (land 2) respectively ;

(c) On the North.—Portion of Grant Road and on the East.—Proceeding from North to South properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7367 (3), 7367 (2), 7367 (2A), 7367 (1C) and 7368 (4A) portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7367 (1A) property bearing new Survey No. 7386; Portion of Khetwadi Main Road and portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7387.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplande Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place, where the particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 7 dated 18th February 1910) of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

I. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1910.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND of this Company, will be paid for the last half-year ending 31st December, 1909, at Rs. 6 per Share at the Registered Office, The Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Bombay, on and after the 19th day of May, 1910, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th day of April, 1910, on production of Share-certificates.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary & Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL, RAIL BORNE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 7th of June, 1910, at his Office at Church Gate Station, Tenders for the SUPPLY at pitsmouth of the best BENGAL COAL for the B. B. & C. I. Railway to be delivered as under:—

	1910.	1911.
January	...	1,500
February	...	1,500
March	...	6,000
April	...	5,000
May	...	5,000
June	1,000	5,000
July	1,000	5,000
August	1,000	5,000
September	1,000	5,000
October	1,000	5,000
November	1,000	5,000
December	1,000	4,000
	7,000	53,000

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean, and perfectly free from dust, shale, stone, earth or other impurities and also from dampness, and shall be hand-picked and suitable for Locomotive purposes. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis, and a statement of results should be submitted with the tender.

No tenders will be considered except those submitted on the form to be obtained from this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and will exercise the option of accepting any Offer in whole or in part.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

Bombay, 13th May, 1910.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6	8	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	12	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4	8	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our TENT FACTORY and Office, from 37 Baboola Tank Road, Bombay, to our Tent Factory at TARDEO, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed to us.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY & SONS.

19th May, 1910.

EAST INDIAN ROSEWOOD.

TENDERS are invited on or before 21st June, 1910, for the PURCHASE of 700 tons of INDIAN ROSEWOOD LOGS, ready for immediate delivery.

For particulars apply to
THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
N. D. Kanara, Belgaum.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their first Ordinary Meeting to be held in the month of July 1910, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, namely the public street known as Umerkhary Street.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1910.

F. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY, 30th May, 1910, for the purpose of balloting for TWO ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, to fill the vacancies caused by the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Symes and The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves. The Port Trustees have granted the former 8 months leave from the 7th May, 1910, and the latter, leave from 13th May to October, 1910.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber from 10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M., from the 26th May to the 30th May inclusive.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of JUNE, 1910, for the SUPPLY of 1,000 halfround TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 275 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 17th May, 1910.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

LOST.

IT is hereby notified that Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. B3816, for two Ordinary Shares, Nos. 64402 to 64403 respectively, has been lost. Public are warned against dealing with it.

JAMSHED KHODABUX IRANI,
Near Crawford Building, Grant Road.

LOST.

WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER-DOG, white with tan ear and black spot on back Refer to—

J. R. TICKELL,
Yacht Club,
Bombay.

WANTED.

A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :— Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!!! TO-NIGHT!!!

"FOOLSHEAD"

FIVE MINUTES OF HEARTY GOOD LAUGH.

OUR STAR FILM. | LOUISA STROZZI.

A THRILLING STORY
OF A WIFE'S DEVOTION,
AND OTHER COMIC,
PATHETIC AND DRAMATIC FILMS.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

GRAND PRIZE SHOW

On the occasion of the Parsi Holiday, When one GOLD and two SILVER Watches will be given away.

ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

GRAND OPEN AIR BENEFIT CONCERT,

In aid of Private EYRES, of the Cheshire Regiment.

ADMISSION—RUPEE ONE.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT

SPLEND PICTURE PROGRAMMES

PARIS—LONDON—AIRSHIP,
COMEDY & TRAGEDY, &c., &c.

SATURDAY,
ENGLISH ASSOCIATION
FOOTBALL CUP FINAL.

NOTE.—It has been decided to show this great sporting event on Saturday instead of Wednesday.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
19, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Trimbuck Pharasram Street (Kumbharwada, Null Bazar).

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 108 of 1910.

Narou Morar and another............Plaintiffs
vs.
Hurgowind Morar and another...Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Rahim Premji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order made in the above suit on the 28th day of February, 1910, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th day of May, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Trimbuck Pharasram Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards on thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 459, New No. 13972, Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 1/5537 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B, Nos. 2334-2335 and Street No. 20A, and bounded on the East by the said Trimbuck Pharasram Street, on the West by the property of Shapurji Rustomji, on the North by the property of Rasoolbhai Teherbhai and on the South by the property of Shivchand Malchand, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the parties to the said suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale (printed copies of which can be had from the Auctioneers), application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mancharshah and Narmadashanker, at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1910.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
E. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—On the 24th April, at the Bottom of Hughes Road, FOX TERRIER BITCH answering the name "Sarah," evenly marked over the head, otherwise perfectly white. Anyone returning the same to the Undersigned will be suitably Rewarded.—C. N. BROWNELL, care of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—Large airy comfortable QUARTERS for European families. Apply on premises DINSHAW MERWAN, 140, Prince's Dock.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

---

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

● Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGÉE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast,
Tiffin,
Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour,
The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
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Prices on Application.

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OVER 37 YEARS.
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GARLICK & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.

LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS,
SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sum assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	" 81,349
Annual Income	...	" 1,406,762
Assets	...	" 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE BHULESHWAR WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a "CONTESTED ELECTION," I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1.	Mr. Rastamji Barjorji Parakh, M.A., L.L.B.	2, Mathew Road, Girgaum.	Vakil High Court	Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart.	Mr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, L.M.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart.	Dr. Nasarvanji Fakirji Surveyer, M. A., B. Sc, M. D., M.R.C.P.
				Mr. Tarachand Lakhmandas.	Mr. Joseph Philip De Quadros, B.A., L.L.B.
2.	Rao Bahadur Sundardas Narandas, B.A., L.L. B.	Kalbadevi Road.	Solicitor, High Court and Notary Public, Bombay.	Mr. Chunilal V Mehta, M. A., LL. B.	Mr. Darabsha Rastamji Shroff.
				Mr. Bejanji Dadabhai Kapadia, L. M. and S.	Mr. Husenbhai Abdulkadar Nakhoda, L.M.
				Mr. Abdeali Mahomadali Kajiji B.A., LL. B. (Cantab) Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Nagindas Maneklal.
				Sir Adamji Pirbhai, Kt.	Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakarsi.
				The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi Kt.	Mr. Madhavji Thakersi.
				Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji.	Mr. Chotalal Karsondas.

The Poll will be taken on Wednesday, the 25th Instant, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. (Bombay Time) in the booths to be erected at the Junction of Cruickshank and Esplanade Roads.

Forms of Voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of the voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling Place from 8 a. m. (Bombay Time.)

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general power of Attorney under Section 28(h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or firm for Election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the Members of the Company or firm.

In cases where all the members of the Company or firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the firm duly authorised to give such power will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of the votes will be allotted.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th May, 1910.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, May 17.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Do. Last year	18,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	......
Do. Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York .... July 15·27—25; Do at New York .... Oct. 12·72—28	Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to reported slack spot demand.
Spot Cotton at New York	15·75—15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4—1/16
Demand Bills	4·87 1/8+1/8
Silver Commercial Bars	54 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	15 1/4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Easy.
Futures at New Orleans	July 15·25—25
Do. at New Orleans	Oct 12·80—18

London Liverpool market closed.

LONDON, May 17.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Our circular is very bullish on old crop cotton. Manchester accounts are favourable. On new crop cotton our circular is rather bearish and prospects are becoming more favourable.

BOMBAY, MAY 18.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T.T., 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 15/16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15/16d to end Aug
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4d.
Credits 3 m/s "	1s. 4 5-32d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 5-32d.
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 9/32d.
France 3 m/s "	170
Marks 3 m/s "	138 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	133
" Shanghai	178 1/2
" Japan	150 1/2

The market is quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in the morning opened at Rs. 95-2-9 and closed at Rs. 95-4-0.

BULLION.

London was closed yesterday and New York remained unchanged.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 72-12-0 for the first settlement. There being no telegram from London market prices remained quiet with very little business doing and declined to Rs. 72-10-0. There was no good demand for ready and about 50 packages changed hands.

Local gold market remained firm and steady with good demand and prices advanced by half an anna. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices were well maintained.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	28	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	6

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	72	10	0
17 Penny ready	72	9	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	72	10	0
Second	72	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

London market was closed.

Linseed : Quiet. Demand was dull and prices declined by an anna both for ready and forward.

Rapeseed, Poppyseed.—Quiet but steady. There was fair inquiry and prices remained unchanged.

Mowraseed.—Dull. There being more sellers, prices declined by four annas.

Gingellyseed, Groundnuts, Cottonseed and Castorseed.—Steady. Demand moderate. Prices remained the same.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 10 9 0
Linseed, Small	" 10 7 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6 4
Yellow do.	" 6 15
Do. Gujarat	" 7 2
Poppyseed	" 9 10
Castorseed	" 36 to 37
Mowraseed	" 6 10
Maize	" 18 to 19
Groundnuts	" 45 to 46
Mustardseed	" 85 to 95
Gingellyseed	" 43 to 52
Khandesh Howri Gulburga do. Kalbur do. Itarsi do.	" 51 to 52
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25 Do. Mixed 50/50	" 46 to 50
Do. Gin, Small 50/50 Do. do. 85/15	" 45 to 46
Gin, Black Beaver Do. do. Gadag	" 44 to 45
Gin Red Khandwa Do. Meggi	" 46 to 48
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	" 50 to 54
Do. Black Katni Do. Ahmedabad	" 43 to 44

WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 34 to 35
Hard Red	" 31 to 32
Cottonseed	" 24 to 25

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 17th May :—

Wheat	31,109 cwts
Linseed	23,108 "
Rapeseed	9,934 "
Gingellyseed	2,484 "
Poppyseed	4,612 "
Groundnuts	1,300 "
Castorseed	5,277 "
Rice	152,263 "
Myrabollams	4,174 "
Cottonseed	20,180 "
Mowraseed	1,733 "
Gram	4,853 "
Joowar	735 "
Maize	6 "

SPINNINGS.

Petit's opened at Rs. 2,832½ and advanced to Rs. 2,840 but at the close they were quoted again at Rs. 2,832½. July quotation is Rs. 10 more.

	Rs.
Colaba Land	1,110
Crescent	81 1/4 less interest
Kohinoor	675
Davids	335 less interest
Framji Petit	1,625
Nagpore	1,731
Fazulbhai	222 1-2

BANKS.

	Rs.
India	66
Indian Specie	52 1-4
Eastern	71 1-2

PRESSES.

	Rs.
Burma	535

COTTON.

There was no telegram from Liverpool, whereas NewYork was down by 15. Our market at Colaba was dull and demand from the mills and exporters was nominal, hence prices for ready were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 down. Liverpool Opener showed 9 to 12 less, market for forwards was easier and prices fluctuated by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Good Broach opened at Rs. 298, but there being continued sellers declined at the close to Rs. 299¼.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Volkart Bros	Kadigin	293/297
400	do	Angar	308
300	do	Broach	328 1-4
300	Bussank	Wardha	304
300	do	Broach	330-332
200	BombayCo	do	337
200	Gaddum and Co	Amraoti	297
200	do	Ujjain	283
200	W Wolf and Sons	Bengal	266
100	A Moritz Co	Bijapur	308
200	do	Khandesh	280
300	Volkart Bros	Muthia	275
200	Bombay Co	Akola	290
500	E Spinner & Co	Broach	330

Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	269
"	Good	257
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	287
"	Good	272
Sind Punjab	Fine	285
"	Good	271
Khandesh	Fine	289
"	Good	279
Amraoti	Fine	302
" "	Good	294
Akola Khangaum	Fine	......
"	Good	......
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine	......
"	Good	......
Yeotmal	Fine	311
"	Good	303
Nagpore	Fine	314
"	Good	306
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine	317
"	Good	309
Methia	Fine	289
"	Good	279
Broach Gin	Fine	334
"	Good	328
Sawginned	Fine	332 May
Coompta Ginned		323 "
Westerns	"	308 "

FUTURES.

Broach Good	300	Mar.
Bengal F G	225	Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 17th May :—

Khandeish	229 Bales.
Central India	1,045 "
Barsi and Nagur	1,048 "
Berar	698 "
Central Provinces	334 "
Oomras	3,354 "
Dholera	1,306 "
Broach	1,611 "
Coompta and Dharwar	3,149 "
Westerns	382 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	331 "
Rajputana	291 "
Sind	...... "
Persian	9 "
Other sorts	100 "
Total	10,563 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	30,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
May—June	7·81 — 9
June—July	7·77 — 9
July—Aug.	7·72 — 9
Aug.—Sept.	7·46 —10
Sept.—Oct.	7·01 —11
Oct.—Nov.	6·79 —12
Nov.—Dec.	6·71 —10
Dec.—Jan.	6·69 —10
Jan.—Feb.	6·66 —12

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 0	14 6
Dunkirk	14 0	14 6
Havre	14 6	15 0
Hull	13 6	......
Liverpool	14 0	14 6
Marseilles	......	......
Genoa	14 0	14 6
London	14 6	......
Hamburg	14 0	14 6
Trieste	15 6	16 6
Venice	15 6	16 6
Open Ports	June & July	14 0

Market quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 54 14
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots.		" 40 10
Spelter S M M M J G		" 18 6
Georgshutte		" 22 4
Copper Ingots K S		" 48 4
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	" 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	" 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, May 17.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
4 Bundles	...	2,055	504

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
19 Boxes	...	68,000	...
4 Bundles	...	5,240	...
1 Box	...	31,399	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Dwarka	Mahomerah
Sundry Importers	Waroonga	Koweit
Asst Acct Genl in charge, Reserve Treasury	Dwarka	Bhuj

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 16th May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	53	63,658
B. B. & C. I. Railway	43	50,204

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 14th May 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 5,063,524
Balance to be remitted from 15th May 1910 to 31st March 1911	£10,436,476

*Of this sum £1,485,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—46 bales wool and goat hair, H N H Essa; 90 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 44 bales wool, R M Kooka; 267 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 43 bales wool, R Peerchand; 132 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 10 bales wool. D Koondanmal; 63 bales wool, M Balia; 45 bales wool, C Vussonji; 56 bales wool, J Samirmal; 51 bales wool, J Kara; 50 bales wool, G Kedarnath; 26 bales wool, The Bombay and Co Ld; 22 bales wool. E Dossa and Co; 67 bales wool and 45 bales goat hair, M J Joonabhoy and Co; 13 bales wool, B Tekchand; 36 bales wool, G Gamshamdas; 32 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 4,750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Trafford Hall s—160 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Avristan s—56,000 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 20,020 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—262 cwts turmeric, S. B. and A. D. Bassoon; 144 cwts horse and donkey hides, E. N. Stein; 18 bales silk waste, H. E. Bode and Sons; 13,200 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Broad Garth s—981 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Elysia s—33 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Trafford Hall s—80 bales cotton, Glazzbrook, 25 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bundles carpets G. P. Stavrides and Co

FOR GHENT.

Hidalgo s—220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 39 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 70 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham & Co; 67½ cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola, 3 cwts ivory, K N Miani and Co; 73 1-4 cwts coffee, J Finlay and Co; 4 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Queenmoor s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuse and Co; 7,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,187 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 2,875 cwts castorseed, T Memrazi.

Cressington Court s—8,000 cwts castorseed, ED Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause; 12,150 cwts castorseed and 2,375 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz; 11,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Rinaldo s—355 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Antrim s—2,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co; and 2,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co.

Calliope s—2,000 cwt linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, T Memraz.

Coronation s—1,962 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 80 cwt poppyseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celaba s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,422 cwts groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co.

Barbera s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas, 10,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkert Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 10 cwts animal guts. A Meyer; 4,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co; 6 cwts ephorbia R Jeewandas and Co; 217 cwts bone senews, R Kaderbhoy 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Calliope s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 8,001 cwts rapeseed and 550 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 4,002 rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Irish Monarch s—14,833 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—10 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 8 1-4 cwts ivory, M Cassam.

Persia s—686 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Dumbea s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Dunbea s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Aracadia s—600 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co.; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.; 1,050 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.

Persia s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—106 bales cotton, Vatch Gh and Sons; 1 3-4 cwt ivory M Cassam.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BRICKMANN—HUTCHESON—April 26, at Agra, John Macdonald Brickmann, 3rd Brahmans, to Feodore Victoria, second daughter of Colonel G. Hutcheson, late I.M.S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p. m.

Novelty Theatre: The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Lukewarm water will not run anything."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the English Mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 12 noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour for London at 2 p.m. on Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s. "Hakata Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day, Thursday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p. m. the same day.

THE SEAMEN'S REST.—A bromide enlargement of Sir Walter Hughes, late President of the Seamen's Rest, will be unveiled at the Seamen's Rest by Mr. H. E. E. Procter, at 9-30 to-night. All friends of seamen and of the Seamen's Rest are specially invited.

A QUIET CEREMONY.—On account of the general mourning owing to the death of King Edward, Sir Dinshah Petit will this afternoon quietly lay the foundation stone of the "Bai Avabai Framji Petit Obstretic Hospital," in connection with the Bomonji Petit Parsi General Hospital, architects for which are Messrs. Shapurji N. Chandabhoy and Co.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the new Morgue touching the death of Bhima Nathoo, a mason in the New Docks. Mr. John Albert Henry, foreman-mason in the firm of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, Dock Contractors, in his evidence stated that on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 6-30 p.m., he saw some masons at work. Mr. Moore, Port Trust Supervisor, went down to the men and remonstrated with them for something. The men took no heed of what he said and Mr. Moore struck one of them with a stick across the lower part of the body. The man ran away insulting Mr. Moore as he did so and Mr. Moore threw the stick at him and unfortunately struck the deceased. Subsequently Mr. Moore expressed his regret when the man went up to him, and said he never intended to strike him. Deceased came to work on the following Monday and worked for a week. On the 16th May, he developed symptoms of tetanus and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where on admission he was found to be in a critical condition. He died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to tetanus following a wound unintentionally inflicted by Moore whose act did not amount to an offence punishable under the Penal Code.—The Coroner then held an inquest at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital touching the death of Rakhayabai, a Borah girl, aged ten years. The deceased was walking along the road near her house at Nagdevi Street at 12-30 p.m., on Tuesday, when a bullock cart came from behind and knocked down the deceased. She fell on her back and the cart passed over her chest. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital where she died last morning. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to shock following injuries received by her having been run over by a bullock cart driven carelessly by one Rahimbux Karimbux.

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund :—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
Officers, 116th Mahrattas	40
Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt.	40
J. C. G. B.	30
A. L. D	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, C.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
J. C. B.	15
A. K. S	15
G. P. M.	15
R. A. W.	10
R. N. Mant	10
W. N. Shilstone	10
W. D. G.	10
J. H. P.	10
A. V. M. K.	10
E. F. A.	10
H. M. C. T.	10
G. W. G.	10
C. E.	5
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
W. J. B.	5
E. L. M.	5
B. D'S.	1
D. G. R	1
L. G. S.	1
E. St. J. H.	1
Total Rs.	859

[This list will be closed on Monday next and we propose to hand over the amount subscribed to the O. C. Cheshire Regiment.—Ed. "B. G."]

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

COMMANDER W. H. CHAMBERLAIN, impressed with the good work which the Royal Naval School at Eltham has done in the past, writes urging that the institution should not be closed, as proposed, and points to the many difficulties which would have to be surmounted before such a course could be taken. The status of the school, he claims, is far better than it was when at New-cross, and now that certain changes have taken place, and others are taking place, there is no reason why it should not have better support both from the naval and marine services and others. "Given a sum equivalent to the deficit of last year—say £1,000—so as to tide over present difficulties those who do not agree with the proposal to close the school feel certain that the school can be carried on until the number of boys has so increased as to make revenue balance expenditure. A school that was sixteenth in the last public schools gymnastic competition, and won most of its football matches last season, is not to be despised, and there is strong reason to hope that for a matter of £1,000 or so the Navy and Marines will not let the school go under. If the Army can keep Wellington College going, surely the Navy and Marines can do the same for the Royal Naval School." Finally, Commander Chamberlain points out that "naval and marine officers, by payment of an annual subscription of a sum equivalent to one day's half-pay, can become a members of the corporation, and that any other person can become a member by payment of an annual subscription of £1 1s. or a donation of £10 10s. The fees for the sons of naval and marine officers are £50 per annum, unless, of course, they are Royal Patriotic or Lloyd's Patriotic scholars."

SPORTING NEWS.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Entries for the Beresford Polo Tournament will close on Friday, and the following are the entries up to date :—

The Viceroy's Staff: 1 Captain Hon. A. Annesley, (2) Lieut.-Colonel Victor Brooke, (3) Captain Lord Francis Scott, (back) Captain Tod.

The Commander-in-Chief's Staff—(1) Mr. Du Tuyll, (2) Captain Fisher, (3) Captain P. G. Nicholas, (back) Captain H. M. Lambert.

The King's Dragoon Guards :—1 Mr. L. H. Hawkins, (2) Mr. E. W. Sprot, (3) Captain D. A. Rasbotham, (back) Capt. H. F. Wickham.

The Patiala Team composed of (1) Colonel Sewa Singh, (2) Colonel Sooroop Singh, (3) Thakur Singh, (back) Colonel Chunda Singh.

The Chief of the Staff's team.—(1) Mr. Mowbray, (2) Mr. Dayrell, (3) Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Haig, (back) Capt Black.

The Gymkhana Team.—(1) Capt Charrington, 12th Lancers, (2) Colonel Turner, 4th Cavalry, (3) Captain Muir, 15th Sikhs, (back) Captain Johnson, 4th Cavalry.

The 17th Lancers' Team.—(1) Mr. Eckstein, (2) Captain Melville, (3) Mr. Turner, (back) Captain Lockett.

The 12th Lancers team has not entered as all the ponies are sold, the regiment being under orders for South Africa.

SHOOTING COMPETITION AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Competition for the Corps medals, gold, silver and bronze took place on the Simla Volunteers Range at Annandale on Saturday last. There was quite a record entries and we recognised such old shots as Messrs. Arbery Duffy, Hypher, Andrees amongst those present. But the favours of the day went to the young element, Corporal Piner of 'C' Company, winning the covetted gold medal for which he defeated Sergeant J. Fox of 'B' Company by the narrow margin of one point; Sergeant H. Ring (also of "B." Company) annexed the bronze medal.

SIMLA SUMMER RACES.

Good Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The first entries for the summer races are decidedly good and go far to assure a really successful meeting. Captain Cautley has sent up six of his lot under charge of Ruiz. Sirdar Jewan Singh has five here, Mr. Sidney Smith three, and Beadham has arrived with no less than eleven in his care. Kuar Sahib's and Mr. Scott's ponies have not yet arrived.

SIMLA CRICKET SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

This year the Rev. G. D. Barne is Honorary Secretary of the Simla Cricket Club. There will be a match against Patiala on the 31st May and June 2nd and the Outstations match on June 14th and 16th, both at Annandale, while Lord Francis Scott is taking a team over to play at Chail on June 24th.

Amongst the players for the first match against Patiala there will probably be some of the following:—Mr. E. L. French, Mr. J. B. Wood, Major Bateman Champlain, Captain Tod, Rifle Brigade, Captain Lockett, 17th Lancers, Major Douglas, R.E., Rev. G. D. Barne, Major Deas and Mr. G. G. Napier, 35th Sikhs, who was in the Cambridge eleven for 4 years and played for Gentlemen vs. Players at Lords. He is a very fine fast bowler and bowled out 9 of the Parsees last year at Poona.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	16
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	4	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	2	6
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	3	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	14
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	4	14
Total	30	23	106
This day last year	25	19	96

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 18th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	62	30	6
B	92	71	5
B	101	123	15
C	66	37	2
D	60	15	4
E	101	11	0
E	41	66	8
F	44	8	2
G	32	3	0
Total	599	384	42
Total killed to date rats	...	...	963

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission Mts
Turkey	18	...	...	...	...
Teheran	...	13	55	1	3
Suez	...	14	10	0	36

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (17-5-10).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi and Rahaeng interrupted (18-5-10).

Saigon Bangkok route restored (18-5-10).

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Moderately heavy rain has fallen on the South Burma Coast and a few falls have occurred in Central Burma, North-East India and the Peninsula. Tavoi reports five inches; Mergui, Moulmein and Rangoon, three. A hot dry wind in the North-West of the Peninsula is less marked to-day.

Forecast :—No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is nearly normal; the minimum is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual. Temperature has fallen; it is now in defect at night in the north-western districts, but is still in excess during the day at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded on the Kathiawar Coast and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at Bhavnagar Para and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal or in slight excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has risen and both maximum and minimum are now higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Light thundershowers have occurred in the Madras Deccan. There has been an increase of cloud in the southern half of the Deccan.

A few thundershowers may possibly occur in Malabar.

Appended on Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (17th)	91 1	72·1	...	14·63
Jask	91·8	77·8	...	7·65
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	106·8	74·0	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	93·9	61·9	...	9·92
Lahore	105·4	67 2	...	5 93
Sirsa	107·8	72·1	—	1·11
Ambala	107·5	76·0	...	3·60
Delhi	106·7	80·7	...	3·06
Agra	108·0	78·5	...	2·05
Mainpuri	109·3	75·0	...	1·34
Jhansi	110·5	86·5	...	1·13
Cawnpore	110 0	78 0	...	1·43
Allahabad	112·1	80 5	—	1·63
Jacobabad	113 1	73·3	...	1·89
Karachi	86 0	77·0	...	1·09
Ajmer	105·4	84·7	...	1·96
Jaipur	107 2	73·1	...	1.61
Kotah	110·0	85 6	...	0.97
Bhuj	103·6	74·5	...	?
Dwarka	86 3	80·2	...	0·56
Veraval	83·6	75·3	...	0·45
Rajkot	104·1	74·0	...	0·62
Bhavnagar Para	109·7	78·5	...	1·04
Surat	104·1	77·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	109·6	78·7	...	0·48
Deesa	110·3	75·9	...	0·05
Neemuch	102·0	80·8	...	0·23
Indore	105·6	79·6	...	0·10
Jubbulpore	108·8	75·3	...	1·67
Saugor	107·1	80 5	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	109·6	82·4	...	1·62
Khandwa	109·7	84·1	...	0·60
Akola	112·2	83·1	...	5·63
Amraoti	110·8	81·3	...	4·31
Nagpur	113·1	87·3	...	5·24
Chanda	114·0	87·0	...	0·03
Raipur	102 7	83·6	...	4·19
Bombay	92·7	80·8	...	0·01
Ratnagiri	90·3	77·9	...	0 02
Mormugao	89·0	81·2	...	0·38
Karwar	90·8	82·0	...	1·66
Malegaon	107·9	79·6	...	0·31
Ahamednagar	105·4	79·0	...	2·09
Poona	104·0	70·3	...	0·02
Sholapur	109·8	86·9	...	0·63
Bijapur	106·2	79·2	—	0·57
Belgaum	97·3	68·6	...	3·03
Aurangabad	108·2	86 2	...	1·06
Nizamabad (Indur)	110·9	88·7	...	0·35
Hyderabad	108·8	87·2	...	0·58
Mangalore	92·3	80·3	...	3·12
Calicut	90·3	81·6	...	15·59
Cochin	91·7	82·3	...	19 05
Colombo	88·0	78·5	0·62	24·85
Masulipatam	107·8	84·2	...	0·47
Bellary	106·0	70 3	0·11	4·29
Cuddapah	111·7	77·1	0·18	0·30
Madras	94 5	83·0	...	4·86
Bangalore	97·8	71·8	...	1·85
Coimbatore	98·4	76 8	...	4·21
Trichinopoly	104·6	82·3	...	5 95
Negapatam	99·0	82 5	...	9·03

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th May was 29·836 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "India," May 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Mail steamer "India," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday at 5 a.m., will bring the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brander, Mr and Mrs G L
Beattie, Mrs B
Campbell, Revd and Mrs
Claxton, Mr W D
Dempster, Mr J M
Edmunds, Capt W H
Edmunds, Capt C T
Grey, Mr J H
Hammer, Mrs and infant
Hilliard, Lt J J
Holman, Mr W G
Kent, Mr and Mrs W
La Touche, Lt G H S
McNutty, Miss
Morgan, Miss M
Parkin, Mr J
Spurgeon, Miss
Straite, Mr W
Walker, Miss F
Wulkinson, Mr R J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Capt and Mrs C F
Atkins, Mr
Butterworth, Mr W
Brigstocke, Mrs M and maid
Bradshaw, Mr J P
Bridgman, Hon H
Carson, Mr G
Duncan, Master E
Hargreaves, Mr W
Jung, Master S
Khwaja, Mr A M
Morison, Mr
Pennington, Mr R W R
Phillips, Mrs C L
Ross, Mr H de L
Stratton, Mr and Mrs F B
Smart, Mr R W
Watts, Mr R W

FROM BRINDISI.

Lloyd, Mr W J
Streatfeild, Mr H C

FOR KARACHI.

Butler, Miss
Cox, Lt M N
DeLima, Mr L J
Forrest, Mrs E
O'Reilly-Blackwood, Lt E H
Pepper, Lt W B

Weak and Exhausted—Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

ED. PINAUD'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES—HAIR LOTIONS. EU DE COLOGNE, VIOLET POWDERS, &c., &c.

Just Unpacked.

Ed. Pinaud's Essence Dauphine, Boquet Marie Louise, Boquet Nastia, Ess. Lilas de France.
Lotion—Eau Marie Louise, Eau Nairisa—Eau de Violettes de Parme.
Poudre—Marie Louise—Violet de Parme—Queen White Rose, Jasmin Reine.
Savon—Boquet Edward VII. Violettes de Parme—Royal Lilas—Royal Heleotrope.

J. EDULJI & CO.,
Chemists and General Merchants,
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

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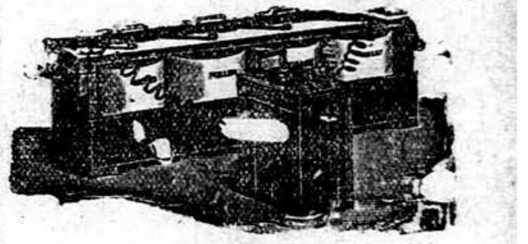
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

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Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON, SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

ADDRESS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Druggist and Chemists.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
[illegible]

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MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

Ship	Commander	Service
H M S Fox	Comdr Hunt	Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr MacLean	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Farewell	R I M
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr W B Huddleston	R I M S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street
H M S Redbreast	Comdr Shutter	Royal Navy
R I M S Polinurus	Comdr Taylor	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 18.

Vessel	Tons	Captain	Agents
Aidgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Austriana	2612	Harrison	W&A Graham & Co
Bezonia	2343	Mathews	T Jeewandas
Calliope	2498	Knot	W & A Graham & Co
Calcutta	2244	Fuller	T Morrison & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Coronation	2476	Waters	......
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Delta	4780	Snow	P & O S N & Co
Ethelwolf	2814	Erdman	T Morrison & Co
Feliciana	2735	Falck	T Morrison& Co
Ferndene	2244	Leighton	W&A Graham & Co
Glamorgan	2257	Jones	W & A Graham & Co
Hidalgo	2760	Croft	James Finlay & Co
Istrar	2989	Rosewarne	Killick Nixon & Co
Linga	951	Cutbush	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Markgraf	2325	Timm	A Strandes & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Naseri	911	Micre...Stream...12 5	B & P S N &Co
Nuddea	1944	Logan	M M & Co
Okara	3435	Love	M M & Co
Planet Mars	2328	Robertson	T Morrison & Co
Persia	3779	Georgvich	A L S N & Co
Raithmoor	1990	Peterson	Captain
Ramsay	2767	Mullar	Captain
Sutherland	2377	Wallace	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Salfi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Strathleven	2845	Todd	W&A Graham & Co
Strathford	2811	Arnot	M M & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs	W & A Graham & Co
Vedala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Wearmouth	2307	Catto	W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga	1609	Chappel	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	City of Madrid	3134	Martin	Hull	21-5	Killick Nixon & Co
B	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	24-5	Killick Nixon & Co
C&R	Hidalgo	2761	Croft	Hull	25 5	J Finlay &Co
D&E	City of Karachi	3562	Snow	Karachi	21 5	Killick Nixon & Co
F	Itaura	3363	Clelland	N F		M M & Co
G	Landaura	3308	Peck	N F		M M & Co
H	Broadgarth	2078	Rowell	Manchester	24-5	Sanday & Co
K	Uskmoor	2306	Evans	Port Said	20 5	W &A Graham & Co
M	Harpley	2565	Folster	Hull	21-5	W & A Graham & Co
N	Yorkmoor	2286	Rigby	Mostyn Deep	24 5	W & A Graham & Co
O	Dalemoor	2572	Brulen	Middlesbrough	19-5	W & A Graham & Co
P	Trautenfels	2932	Haker	Hamburg	21 5	W&A Graham & Co
Q	Haidari	1563	Kiss	Jeddah	23 5	B & P S N& Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1	Averistan	1821	Choal	Amsterdam	28-5	M M & Co
2	Elysia	3994	Mitchell	Liverpool	22 5	W & A Graham & Co
3	Danolly	2126	Davis	NF		J Mackintosh & Co
4	Cressington Court	2716	Baucham	Hull	28-5	W &A G &Co
5	Irish Monarch	2792	Bettine	Hamburg	21 5	J Finlay & Co
6	Persia	3779	Gairgevich	Kobe	24-5	A L S N Co
7	Berberra	2791	Peckham	Antwerp	28 5	M M & Co
8	Queenmoor	2409	Helmrick	Hull	20-5	W &A Graham & Co
9	Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	20-5	N Y Kaisha
10&11	Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	8 6	P & O Co
12&13	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	21 5	P & O S N & Co
14	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	19 5	M M & Co
15	Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull	19 5	James Finlay & Co
16	Lord Antrim	2773	Aiken		19 5	Dunkirk T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Hoosain	B'nagar	18 5	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Cutch Gulf	19-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	599	Cassam	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	652	Hoossein	B'nager	18-5	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Lhasa	950	Mc Diarmid	Karachi	20-5	M M & Co

M W D D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Ito'a	3401	Honeywood	N F		M M & Co

Offside O

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	24 5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Coronation	Waters	Algoa Bay, Ap 28
	Persia	Georgvich	Trieste, Apl 27
	Markgraf	Timm	D'salam, May 5
	Springburn	Crosthwaite	Calcutta, May 7

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Nadir	Atkin	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Dwarka Moxon Persian Gulf.
" Rinaldo, Pickering Hull.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Markgraf, for Zanzibar.
" Persia, for China.
" Coronation, for Dunkirk.
" Berbera, for Antwerp.
" Avristan, for Amsterdam.
" Arcadia, for China.
" Dumbea, for Noumea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From.
12	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
13	Clan Forbes	Coast
16	Fulwell	London
16	Tara	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gastein, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the 15th instant. The same Company's steamer Africa, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the 16th instant. The same Co's steamer Austria, from Japan, left Colombo on the 17th instant and is due here on the 21st instant noon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th May.

425. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at "H" Coy (Byculla Education Society's School) will be available for Right Half "F" Coy. at 7 a.m. to-day Thursday the 19th instant, and that at "L" Coy (St. Mary's College) for the Left Half of "F" Coy. at 7 a.m. on Saturday 21st instant. All members who can possibly do so are requested to attend so as to become acquainted with the Practices in the new musketry course before proceeding to Ghat Kopar for Class Firing.

426. Regimental order No. 345 is cancelled regarding Sergt. T. W. Mills' resignation.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 19th May, 1910.

THE COLOUR PROBLEM.

A WRITER in *East and West* discusses the race problem in Australasia from a new point of view, and likens England, in its conquest of the world, to a Mahomedan Sultan taking to himself new wives. Occasionally, observes the writer, one wife-nation is made happy, and often, as in the analogous case of the Sultan, it is the most inferior in character that becomes the favourite. Not much is made of this; nor are we given any illuminating comparisons. What the writer really does show is the gradual extirpation of the Australian aborigines of whom, however, no defence is offered. It is admitted that the Australian coloured native is in the scale of intellect second lowest in creation. Sex morality is low and even parental affection is poorly developed. Yet Professor Wallace deduces the theory that the Australian aboriginal is not by descent a "black" at all but sprung from some decadent white race. Still, as he is met to-day the Australian black is a pitiable creature, morbid-minded, his eyes sunken and dim, his hair lustreless and scanty, his figure poor, his limbs shrunken and small. He has the gift of dying at will, dragging himself out into the open air in order to quit life. He does not improve by contact with the white man. He was dying out before the white man went to Australia and it may be because he is so little removed from the lower animals in habits that the prejudiced and untravelled among Australian colonists have become so maliciously antipathetic to coloured races of all nationalities, and are so loud in their cry for an "all white Australia." Whether they continue in their policy of prohibiting immigration or not remains to be seen, but they have just been rather forcibly reminded that the full cradle and the full emigrant ship are more necessary to the country's future security than the trained soldier and the ship of war concerning which they are at present so keenly interested. There are not enough women among their immigrants and the population does not increase so rapidly as could be desired and as a recent critic of their progress told them, concurrently with the carrying out of Lord Kitchener's defence scheme, in order to meet the requirements of a future possibly not remote, every effort should be made to increase a population that is even now dangerously inadequate to satisfy the imperious demands of safety.

If Australia would silence her ridiculous cuckoo-cry and admit picked men from among British Indian subjects willing to go out, they might develop the resources of their country more rapidly and profitably, and grow and manufacture all they need and now import. This is a fact we have over and over again demonstrated. So also have some of their sincere well-wishers nearer them. Some attempt is being made to break down existing prejudice, but not much success has been achieved. Only the other day, a venerable archdeacon, in one of the principal cities, reminded his hearers that Christ was an Asiatic and so too were the founders of the great world-religions Mahomed and Buddha—all coloured men, and of races they would not permit to enter Australia. The statement, by the way, we learn, was received by many a good Christian on the back benches in the spirit of the Grand Dame, who banished her favourite novelist, Dumas, from his place of pride in her affections when she learnt that he was a mulatto, the son of a full-blooded negro. On the other hand Miss Lyle in *East and West* tells us the Maori converts at one time temporarily abjured the Christian religion, retaining, however, one Christian personage whom indeed they incorporated into their own faith. This was the Angel Gabriel and they adopted him because they had once seen a picture of him turning the white man out of the Garden of Eden and they trusted he would repeat the performance in regard to the white man in New Zealand.

Colour prejudice is probably not stronger in Australia than it is in America, where, we remember, Booker Washington, in his "Study of the American Negro," says that the sudden appearance of an old black man in a white church at Atalanta during a Revival Service spoiled the whole spirit of the thing and the Revival was at once at an end. There is no knowing, observed the Archdeacon, repeating this story, whether colour prejudice may not carry us the length of imperilling our salvation. Colour prejudice, it is pleaded, is the product of artificial conditions—an aversion such as the Norman felt for the Saxon, or the Christian once felt for the Jew, and as the Turk now feels for the dog of a Christian. There is a spell in the notion of caste which is stronger and more difficult to fight against than any party shibboleth. Even Mr. Gladstone was so much under the spell in his earlier public life that he gave his vote in the House of Commons against the emancipation of the West Indian negro, on the ground that his conscience did not allow him to soften the lot that had been decreed by Providence for the decendants of Ham. A man of equal note in his time, Montesquieu, enables us to estimate the prejudices which to-day actuate the American in excluding a negro from a reception at the White House. "These creatures," he says, "are all over black, and with such flat noses, they can scarcely be humans; for it is hardly to be believed that God, who is such a wise Being, should place a soul, especially a good soul, in such a black, ugly body." Still the Australian has less reason for colour prejudice than the American. He sees the aboriginal dying out, and he is asked to receive one who is by no means black, but one descended from the same race as himself and who is educated up to his own level—indeed beyond it, in the case of the labouring classes. Many colonial journalists we find admit that the influx of Indians would be an advantage to their country, but, say they, the simple explanation of all laws about aliens is that they are dictated by convenience and there is no natural right in the matter. "Our little trouble with the Chinese makes it interesting to consider the large question whether men of any nationality have any imprescriptible right to leave their own country and settle in any other they please. The right of Chinese to enter America was in 1868 declared to be as much an inalienable right of humanity as the rights consecrated in the declaration of Independence. The instructive sequel is that in 1888 the United States concluded a treaty with China for the single purpose of hermetically sealing the territory of the Union against Chinese labourers. If Englishmen had an inalienable right to settle and buy land where they liked, they might easily annex a province of China by a well directed stream of immigration." They remind us that England has had her Aliens Acts and has repatriated thousands of aliens she considered undesirable, and claim that Australia shall have equal liberty of selection in those she invites to settle on her shores. And so they will, until Australia herself becomes alive to her own true interest and applies to India to help her.

BOMBAY COMMUNICATIONS.

The Bombay Corporation had before it on Monday two matters, which have an important bearing upon facility of communication within the island. The proposal to use the Municipal cutchra siding between Kurla and Deonar flats for the conveyance of passengers between Trombay and Bombay—one which was raised in recent correspondence in this paper—is an eminently sensible one, and it is to be hoped that nothing will occur in the proceedings of the municipal committee to which it has been relegated to interfere with its adoption. There should be little difficulty about it. There is no doubt that there exists in the neighbourhood of Trombay a sufficient demand for a service to make one by motor-car which can be very economically run a remunerative business, and there seems no reason why arrangements should not also be made for the conveyance of the produce of the extensive gardens in this district to the Bombay market. They would reach the consumer in a fresher and better condition if their conveyance were a matter of one loading only, instead of a journey by bullock cart and railway as at present. However this proposal applies to passenger traffic only, and to that Mr. Sheppard, late Municipal Commissioner, saw no objection from the view of the owners of the line, while the railway company are quite willing to fall in with it. It is simply a matter of arranging terms between two parties, who will both reap advantage. The other matter was that of tramway trailers, which, it is hoped, will meet the difficulty of the heavy rush of traffic at the commencement and close of office hours. Dr. Sukhia made an unnecessary attempt at obstruction which fortunately had little effect. He objected to an experiment with trailers during the monsoon. There is no reason to believe that trailers are particularly susceptible to derailment as he suggested, but at any rate it would have been absurd to base an opinion on an experiment in dry weather when it might be entirely upset in the following rains. The Corporation decided to permit the experiment until the end of the year, a period which will allow the innovation to be tested in every way.

A NEW NAVAL STATION.

THE recent cruise of the Home and Atlantic Fleets in Scottish waters has drawn attention to Britain's most northerly naval station, one which has considerably increased in importance in recent years. To the average man, Scapa Flow, the almost land-locked sea in the Orkney Islands, is unknown, although it occupies a position of considerable strategic value in the event of naval warfare in the Home waters. Scapa Flow is a stretch of some hundred square miles of quiet water, almost entirely surrounded by the southern islands of the group, and opening on the Atlantic, the North Sea and Pentland Firth. Its rise in importance is significant of the change of outlook on naval affairs which has occurred in recent years. In the event of an enemy advancing on the East Coast, the station at the Nore would block the southward outlet to its commerce. In that event hostile commerce might attempt the northern route into the Atlantic. There has been question whether the Admiralty have been thoroughly satisfied of the strategic value of Rosyth, which, of course, would stand in the way of such an attempt and their advance of the new station into a position of secondary importance seems to confirm the idea. Certainly either Scapa Flow or Cromarty would seem a more satisfactory base from which to attack ships making for the Atlantic from the Baltic. The Admiralty has lately made increasing use of both stations, and evidently a thorough trial of their capabilities is being made before any decision is reached whether either of them shall be made a permanent base.

CANADA'S RECORD YEAR.

DURING the twelve months, which have just ended, Canada passed through a wonderful period of commercial activity. The official figures relating to the year ended on March 31st last show that the total amount of trade was considerably in excess of anything which had ever before been reached in the Dominion. The aggregate value of the year's trade was over 139 million pounds, an increase of more than twenty-four millions over the previous year and nearly five and a half millions better than the best previous record in 1907-8. It is believed from present indications that the current year will mark a still further advance, and an estimate which is quoted as conservative sets the total trade at the high figure of 164 millions odd. During 1909-10 the imports of the Dominion went up by nearly sixteen millions and her exports increased by over seven and a half million sterling. The amount of duty collected showed an increase of two millions and a half. The Hon'ble W. S. Fielding, who has had a long and splendid career as Finance Minister, has received congratulations from all parties. The popularity of the Canadian Finance Minister must be something of a world phenomenon. We can show nothing like it either in England or India. He was recently the recipient of a testimonial organised by some members of Parliament which reached the pleasant little figure of £25,000.

THE NEW NUSHKI TRADE ROUTE.

RECENT reports on trade between India and Persia have not been encouraging and there is little comfort to be got from a series of statistics issued recently by the Board of Trade. These deal chiefly with the year 1908-9, when none of the trade routes yielded prosperous returns. There were distinct signs, however, that the new Nushki route is being more favourably regarded and traders who have relied upon it principally have at least suffered no loss. However Seistan and Kain, the provinces which it serves chiefly, were suffering from a shortage of rainfall. There was a short supply of the products, which usually form the exports of this country, consequently a diminution of buying power and a reduced importation of British and Indian goods. This, too, in the district whose returns are the least unsatisfactory. Trade was also affected by the stopping of the Bunder Abbas and Ispahan routes which was due to fear of robberies, and there appears to have been some accumulation of goods at the ports on this account. The province of Kamat, generally of greater commercial importance than Seistan, showed a falling off of £2,900 in value. Russian imports on the other hand suffered no loss partly due to the increasing advantages of the Meshed route. The export trade with Russia practically doubled owing to the greater demand for Kamat carpets. There is no real reason why these should not be exported to London via the Nushki route. Specimens which have been forwarded home have been received with every satisfaction, but the habitual conservatism of the Persian merchant and the difficulty of direct communication with London put hindrances in the way of a development in the direction of Britain. Many of these carpets are of rich quality and as the demand has grown have been manufactured in increasing quantities. Could means be found to open up exports to British territory there would no doubt be a corresponding rise of demand for British goods.

THE ballot held on Wednesday in the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, resulted in the election of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, of the firm of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR the vacancy in the Corporation, caused by the resignation of Mr. H. R. Greaves as a representative of the Justices of the Peace, Mr. F. F. Gordon has consented to offer himself as a candidate. Since the days of the late Mr. Grattan Geary no Anglo-Indian journalist has occupied a seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation—a matter for regret probably, but none the less true. There are other candidates in the field, but as a hard-working, energetic man Mr. Gordon ought to stand a good chance.

RECENTLY it was proposed to build a new General Hospital in Madras, but the idea has been abandoned owing to the prohibitive cost of the removal of the existing hospital amounting to Rs. 30 or 40 lakhs. The present building will be altered on such a scale as to make it up-to-date.

TWENTY-FIVE probationary Assistant Engineers will come out next autumn for the Public Works Department. Half a dozen will join the Railways and others will join the roads and irrigation departments. The number to be recruited next year has not yet been fixed.

MR. CHARLES C. SHERIDAN, formerly Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, Northern Circle, took over charge at the end of last week of the Postmaster Generalship of the Punjab and North West Frontier Province, from Mr C. H. Harrison who has proceeded home on six months leave.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

France and the Roman Catholics in the Orient.

BERLIN, APRIL 29.

FROM the very beginning the celebration of opening a newly built Roman Catholic Church at Jerusalem in the presence of the second son of the German Emperor has been looked at with jealous eyes in France. The Paris Press protested that the historial sight of Mount Zion was disfigured by a modern edifice erected there under the protectorate of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. But photographs proved that the building is quite in harmony with the Oriental style of its surroundings and that the consideration of the Committee went even so far as to keep it lower than the nearest Mosque in order to allow the Muezzim to observe the rising of the sun all the year round. Then when the festivities were carried on without a hitch, the nationalistic papers of France discovered another grievance, viz., that France the eldest daughter of the Roman Catholic Church was going to lose one of her oldest privileges, the protectorate over the Roman Catholics in the East.

The truth is that France has lost this alleged privilege long ago. Neither Germany, nor Great Britain, nor Italy, nor any other independent State would dream of allowing France the right of protecting their Roman Catholic subjects residing in the East. As a matter of course every State enjoying any reputation in the world protects its nationals abroad by its own diplomatic representatives; nor does it make any difference whether these subjects reside in Jerusalem or in China or in Guatemala. If perchance, as at present in a remote province of China, the sudden outbreak of disturbances would endanger the life or property of its nationals at a time when it has no warship in the neighbourhood, it may appeal to a friendly Power to extend its service of protection over its own endangered nationals as well. By international courtesy this application is readily granted by every civilized State that may dispose of a warship in a disturbed quarter.

These principles of international brotherhood are well established. The rule is, however, that every State looks after its own subjects abroad when a danger arises and, if possible, secures their safety. Russia in the 18th century after her victories over the Turks went a step further and claimed a protectorate over the Orthodox subjects of the Sultan. It was in competition to this claim, that Napoleon III asked of the Sultan a similar position in respect to the Roman Catholic subjects of the High Porte. But it is a mere fancy of French writers that by the Sultan's compliance with this request anything like a protectorate over other nationals of Roman Catholic persuasion residing in Turkey could have been bestowed on France. Nor was such claim ever recognised.

If, from the political aspect of the question, the absurdity of a French protectorate over German subjects of Roman Catholic persuasion becomes at once obvious, there is still more reason for surprise that the French try to shift their case over to the religious side. For nearly ten years the conflict of the French Republic with the Roman Catholic Church is going on and growing in bitterness. Monks and nuns have been expelled from the French soil, bishops imprisoned, the property of the Church has been confiscated and handed over to receivers—not always honest ones—the Church has been deprived of all influence upon the schools. The anti-clerical Government got the majority at every new election and just now, when another electioneering campagne is going on, the agitation of the Ministerial party harps on the anti-clerical instincts of the masses. It seems very strange indeed, that such a Radical and anti-clerical country should claim a protectorate not only over the French but also over all not-French Roman Catholics in the East. Would it not be more reasonable under present circumstances, if the Pope appealed to any of the great Powers for the protection of pietous Roman Catholics in France ?

Those who based their protest on the right of France as the eldest daughter of the Church were, moreover, most painfully touched by the fact that at the celebrations in Jerusalem, German Protestants and Roman Catholics worked hand in hand. This harmony is a matter of course from the national and political standpoint. In this case the Roman Catholics were all the more thankful, because the German Emperor and Empress had helped the cause of both denominations equally to get desirable sites in Jerusalem. The Roman Catholic subjects of the German Emperor and the German Federate States know very well that they may count upon the protection and good services of the diplomatic and consular representatives for any just claim they may have anywhere abroad. Never have they thought of seeking the protection of any other Power. Long before the French Republic took up its fight against the Church, the leading paper of the Roman Catholics in Western Germany, the "Kolnische Volkszeitung" protested most energetically against the idea that France might under any circumstances exercise its alleged protectorate over the Roman Catholics in the new East.

THE LOCK-OUT IN THE GERMAN BUILDING TRADES.

Despite all endeavours at reconciliation the general lock-out in the building trades of Germany has taken effect on April 15th. But against all expectation, the stock exchanges have taken little notice of this important event, and public opinion seems to be persuaded that the enormous upheaval of economic life, announced in the German press for this emergency, has utterly failed to make itself felt thus far. Nor has anyone been persuaded that the employers are entirely to be blamed for the deplorable outcome. As very often in labour disputes, the threats used as weapons on both sides during the negotiation are eventually not justified by the attitude of the fighters.

This time, circumstances seemed to indicate that the lock-out would be accompanied by more serious complications than any labour dispute ever fought out in industrial Germany. The tariffs of wages in the building trades are generally concluded for three years in Germany and terminated almost exactly on the same day of April. In vain did the Imperial Government exert itself to mediate a conciliation of the conflicting interests. The organised employers refused even to listen to any proposals beyond those contained in their ultimatum. As on the other hand the trade unions declared their resolution not to accept the present tariff of wages nor the modifications conceded by the building firms, fighting was announced along the whole line. Figures were adduced to prove its tremendous proportions. There are about 400,000 workmen engaged in the building trades proper, while the number of contractors is estimated at 22,000. It is, therefore, easily calculated that the lock-out meant a loss in wages for the workmen of £60,000 a day, and that their employers would at the same time lose splendid opportunities. It is still remembered what a blow the coal strike of 1891 was for the economic life of Germany. But then only 150,000 hands were set idle. Moreover, the complications of a standstill in the building trades was sure to make itself much more felt in other industries. When the output of coal went down during the strike, the deficiency could be made up by imports from England and by using other fuel. But if the bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters are locked out, the suppliers of their material will soon feel the standstill of their business. It was, therefore, a wise thing that the organisation of building firms laid the case before the general federations of employers and extracted their verdict, that under the circumstances it was quite justified to refuse any further concessions to the representatives of organised labour.

The points principally contested during the negotiations were three. In the first place the labourers wanted to insert again in the new tariff convention the clause that every year the wages per hour rise by one halfpence, while the employers wanted to stick to the present level. Secondly the labourers wished to abolish the system of calculating wages per piece, e. g., for 1,000 bricks laid or carried. Here the interest of the employers went together with that of the better class of skilled labourers ; but the trade unions were inflexible. Thirdly the employers objected to the new clause that under no circumstances was a man allowed to work more than 10 hours a day ; they argued that in the busy season of summer they are sometimes compelled to induce their men to work longer (against due consideration), as by their contracts houses are often to be finished on a given day. It was, therefore, not a reduction of wages that caused this dispute.

In one respect the leaders of the organised workmen were disappointed in their calculations. They took it for granted, that after the long slackness in consequence of the high rates of interest since October 1907 there would be a boon in the building trade with the commencement of the warm season just now. But the case of the money market since autumn and the exceptionally warm winter enabled the building firms to carry on the most pressing work while the old tariff was still in force. On the other hand they anticipated the now raging labour dispute and were careful not to bind themselves by new contracts to finish work before a fixed date. The consequence is that they are not so very busy now and can easily bear a standstill of a few weeks.

Thus the conditions are by no means favourable for the labourers. Many of them are not even inclined to fight to the finish, and the organizations of employers meet them half-ways. In many places where men were willing to work at the old tariff rates, the lock-out was not carried out at all or only partially. Instead of 400,000, the number of locked-out hands is estimated at 150,000 at the outside. On principle the dispute is fought out at present only in Central Germany, Berlin, Hamburg and some other large towns are especially exempted from the lock-out for the present.

It is, therefore, quite possible that the leaders of organised labour will soon recognise, that the moment for laying their conditions on the contractors was ill-chosen. With great justice the firms argue, that the old tariff was agreed at a time when trade was flourishing, and that immediately afterwards dull prospects came over the building trade and continued until last autumn. They feel, therefore, justified to resist at this juncture any attempt at subjecting them to more inconvenient conditions than three years ago.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE BERLIN SECESSIONIST PAINTERS.

Even the most convinced partisans of the modern extravagant school of artists cannot deny that the recently opened Exhibition of Paintings by the Berlin Secessionists means a halt on the way of bold experiments. Not a few of the most daring productions by the very youngest artists were quietly hidden away, and instead of new material three collections of works by well known painters helped to fill the gap. These are the Swedish painter Anders Zorn and the two German painters Hugo von Habermann and Wilhelm Trubner. But it may be doubted whether these three artists are not already sufficiently known in Germany and especially in Berlin, so that there was no need to combine their works again for a retrospective show. After all we get no other impression but that Zorn deserves his fame as the most brilliant painter of Sweden; his elegant portraits, his splendid colour studies of scenes from every day life and his admirable reproductions of female figures in the full glow of sunlight secure his position, though in his drawings a certain carelessness and negligence may often be detected. The Munich painter Hugo von Habermann attracted much attention many years ago, when the depth of his colours reminding us of the Spanish masterpieces that he imitated were a surprise on a modern canvass; since that time he has repeated that richness of colour on so many reproductions of his racy models that one gets tired of this sameness and is struck by the absence of soul after going through this collection. The third painter of this chosen trifolium, Wilhelm Trubner of Karlsruhe was in his younger days when he stood under the influence of Laibl, undoubtedly one of the most promising painters of Germany ; but for many years he has stuck to his peculiar mannerism and given us those dry and bony *plain-air* figures that are painful to look at. Why should nine of the rooms of this show be entirely devoted to these historical paintings ? One really suspects that the managers of the Exhibition found out that the remaining six rooms were still more than enough for accommodating this year's crop of paintings by Secessionistic artists.

Certainly they are right in this. Even the young Secessionists are near the end of their development. It is apparently impossible for them to play trump after their fashion, after they had gone already so far in the boldness, lack of taste and utter absence of refinement in their former productions. Perhaps they secured a success with the multitude by their "bluff" ; but now the surprise is over and in moments of despondency they feel that their new principles were but errors that kept them outside of the pale of true art. The history of the Berlin Secession—which is by no means identical with that of modern German Art—has demonstrated the complete barrenness of their ideals derived from modern French art, more especially of that school of Impressionalists. In the beginning they were under the influence of Manet and Renoir ; then Ganguin and van Gogh were their recognized masters; at present it is Cezanne whose example is followed with fatal result even by such talented painters as E. R. Weiss Eugen Spiro and Walter Bondy. They produce act studies in which only the colour effects are put together at the expense of plastic roundness, truth to life, organic harmony and individualistic character. This onesidedness is aggravated by the psychological drawback of modern exhibitions: the zeal of every artists to overdo his competitors by his reckless mannerism. The effect is, that we get such impossibilities in drawing, composition and colours as Max Slevoigt's "Horselberg" and Beckmann's "Pouring out of the Holy Spirit." One is utterly disgusted by these unfortunate aberrations from the true instincts of fine art for which one has no other explanation but the principle of disregarding every element of tradition.

L. ASCH.

THE DEAD KING LYING-IN-STATE.

VIEWED BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.

Affection of the Working Classes.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES AT THE FUNERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, May 17.

During the public lying-in-state, two officers of the Grenadiers stand on either side of the coffin, a Yeoman-of-the-Guard at each corner, four Gentlemen-at-Arms at the head, and a Gurkha officer at the foot. In awe-inspiring silence, a slow endless procession is filing past, and a queue of forty thousand people is already waiting.

King George, in a memorandum to the Earl-Marshal, says he was deeply impressed by the admirable arrangements for to-day's beautiful ceremony. Nothing could have been better than the quiet dignity of the tribute thus paid to the memory of his beloved father.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been invited to the funeral and has accepted. The Very Rev. James Walsh has ordered a Votive Mass for King Edward in Dublin on Friday. He writes, "Surely it is our duty to record our appreciation of the Peacemaker, whose death has evoked respectful sympathy unprecedented in Ireland. There must be widespread regret that a Sovereign, known to be the well-wisher of Ireland, has not been spared to have the satisfaction of inscribing on his annals *Hibernia pacata.*

LONDON, May 18.

The queue waiting to view the lying-in-state was three miles long and consisted mostly of the working classes. When the doors were shut four thousand were turned away disappointed, and fifty thousand had passed before the bier.

It has been arranged that military representatives of Canada, Australia, the Cape and New Zealand shall participate in the procession on Friday. Seats have been reserved in the chapel at Windsor for nine representatives of Canada, and the Commissioners and Agents-General of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Later.

The Kings of Denmark, Norway, Greece and Spain have arrived. The Kings of Portugal, Belgium and Bulgaria are expected to-day and the Kaiser will arrive to-morrow. King Alfonso visited the bier at eleven last night.

From midnight onwards the queue grew from hundreds to thousands, eventually reaching Vauxhall Bridge. Deluges of rain in the early morning caused great discomfort, but did not deter the throngs from gathering.

They passed the coffin at the rate of eight thousand an hour. Cosmopolitan crowds including many colonials, provincials, Jews, Indians, African natives, Japanese and continental visitors gathered in ever-increasing numbers throughout the day.

LORD GLADSTONE REACHES CAPETOWN.

Cordial Reception.

LONDON, May 17.

Viscount and Lady Gladstone have arrived at Capetown. They were received by the Premier and other Ministers amid cheering crowds.

COTTON OPERATIVES' REDUCTION OF WAGES.

Strike Threatened.

LONDON, May 18.

The Cotton masters have concluded the ballot on the question of enforcing the five per cent. reduction of wages. The result has not yet been announced, but it is understood that the requisite 80 per cent. of votes has been secured and a strike is feared.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY DISASTER.

Mr. Carnegie's Donation to Relief Fund.

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Carnegie has given thousand pounds to Whitehaven fund.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, May 17.

Leicestershire has beaten Northampton at Leicester, by seven wickets.

Notts has beaten Surrey at Nottingham, by 127 runs.

Sussex has beaten Hampshire at Brighton, by an innings and 52 runs.

LONDON, May 18.

Kent has beaten Middlesex at the Lords by an innings and 198 runs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 18.

The deaths are announced of General Pratt-Barlow and Captain Champion Crespigny.

[Captain Claude Champion de Crespigny, D.S.O., was of the 2nd Life Guards, and came out to India as A.D.C. to the Viceroy in Dec. 1900 and served till January 1902. He was born in 1873. He also served in South Africa, 1899-1900, and was mentioned in despatches twice, once for special bravery at Renburg. He was severely wounded at Poplar Grove. He served with the West African Frontier Force in 1903 and was wounded.]

THE NEXT VICEROY.

Claims of Sir John Hewett.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The "Pioneer" contains the following statement: "It will be noticed that our 'Army News' correspondent, touching on topics connected with Lord Kitchener's return, mentions that the names now spoken of in connection with the Indian Viceroyalty are those of Lord Kitchener himself, Lord Selborne and Sir John Hewett. If these choices went by personal fitness, the last would unquestionably be first, but as things go in this world, it would probably require another crisis in India to bring Sir John Hewett's qualifications prominently to the front. Still, if a fresh storm were to come up before November, our Lieutenant-Governor's chances might no doubt improve very rapidly, and it is significant that his name should be even now mentioned. In speculations as to Lord Minto's successor, one cannot omit the possibility of Earl Grey, whose administration in Canada, has been by admission of all parties an unqualified success. Lord Grey, too, is almost independent of political vicissitudes at home. He was sent to Canada by a Conservative Government, but as the grandson of the Premier who passed the great Reform Bill and set the precedent for a creation of Peers to swamp the Lords' veto he must be just now in particularly high favour with the Radicals."

THE INDIAN SANDOW.

Arrival in Dacca Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, May 14.

Prof. Ram Murti Naidu, whose arrival was being anxiously awaited here by the public to-day, is reported to have been detained by the police at Chandpur. It is said this has been due to a slight friction between a European and Prof. Naidu's men on the railway platform. Public disappointment has been keen considering that the announcement has been positively made of a series of performances here.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

On Sunday night, an attempt was made to wreck a passenger train near Hatur station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The iron plate arm of the south disc signal of No. 4 point had been opened, and the arm placed on the ground. Fortunately it was discovered in time, and no accident took place. The matter is under investigation.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

Six Coolies Liberated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

In 1907, six coolies were convicted of attempting to wreck the Lieutenant-Governor's train at Naryangarh in Midnapur; one was sentenced to transportation for life and the other five to various terms of imprisonment. It is understood that these six men have been set at liberty under the orders of Sir Edward Baker. It will be remembered that the accused in the Alipore bomb case admitted having attempted to wreck the train.

SHADOWING A POLICE OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The Magistrate of Barrackpur concluded the hearing yesterday of a case in which a Bengali youth, Satya Kiran Bhattacharjea, stood charged with concealing his identity with the intention to commit an offence. It was alleged that the accused shadowed the late Deputy Superintendent Shamsul Alum from Calcutta to Naihati on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The accused's person was searched for arms, but nothing of that description was obtained, two letters were found from two accused in the Alipore Jail, in connection with political dacoity cases. The Magistrate said he would pass orders on Thursday.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

A serious accident occurred to Mr. R. Morrison, as he was riding home through the maidan last evening, after witnessing a football match. His horse put its foot into a disused hole for a goalpost, and stumbled and fell. Mr. Morrison was thrown badly, sustaining a facture of the collar bone on the left side.

THE NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Shorter Route to Northern India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The opening of the Nagda-Muttra Railway has given Bombay another alternative and considerably shorter route to Upper India. It has been decided that the two lines the G.I.P. Railway and the B.B. and C.I. Railway, will not compete against each other. The rates and fares of both lines from Delhi to Bombay will be the same. The Nagda-Muttra line is not yet quite complete, and it is expected that the State Railway engineering establishment will be withdrawn before next autumn.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

College Student Expelled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, May 18.

Sitanath Das of Naraingan, a second year student of the Dacca College, who, it will be remembered, was arrested in January last on suspicion of having complicity with the Rajendrapur train dacoity, but was subsequently discharged, has now been expelled from the college for gross misconduct.

PROPOSED PENSION COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 18.

It is quite probable that the idea of appointing a small Committee to enquire into the growth of pension charges will for the present be abandoned.

The Adabari Arms Act case stands adjourned to 1st June.

FRAVARSHI THE WINGED SOUL.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA).

"... Tout etre est sa propre balance
"Dieu ne nous juge pas. Vivant tous a la fois,
"Nous pesons et chacun descend selon son poids.'

(Every being is his own balance. God does not judge us. Living all at once we weigh, and each is borne down by his weight.) Every man who is in pursuit of real bliss is, perhaps, not aware that it is more independent of external nature, and even of social life than ultilitarian philosophers seem to believe, and that its source lies within us. The incessant rhythm of life which impels entire society is also more inward with the individual. It is the effort ceaselessly renewed by which finding ourselves ever below us, we raise ourselves ever higher. If happiness depend on the condition "of adjustment of being with its external environment," a condition much more essential still, is the adjustment of being to its inward life, which is one's own thoughts. I or you are but a little particle of the universal mind. Need that sink us into utter insignificance? Why should it, when thought universalises us? Now what constitutes a man's soul are his thoughts and be it said to the everlasting

GLORY OF THE AVESTA

that its sublime teachings rest on good thoughts, whence proceed good words and good deeds. "I do prayer, honour and homage to the pure Law! Homage to the Mount of Ahura Mazd, whence descend the waters on the earth! Homage to the good genii and to the souls of my family and friends! Homage to my own soul!" Who thinks of honouring his soul, of decking and embellishing it, in and for itself, in his inner forum? He who thinks of making it such that it may be the image of and identical with the Law, to a degree that it obeys only what the Law wishes. This grand and rigid idea of harmony constitutes the funds of Persia. It is but the natural rapport of liberty and of justice. A random quotation will show how a whole morality is derived from it. Zoroaster in his sublime familiarity with Ahura Mazd asks him, "when does the empire of Demons thrive?" "It thrives when thou dost evil." Evil alone is not crime, but everything which affects the virginal beauty of the soul: indecency or license even in permitted pleasures, angry or violent words. A profound matter this that among the serious sins which one avows but with shame, is noted the sin of chagrin. To grieve beyond a certain measure, to let the soul fall below a man's firmness and dignity, is to do harm to the state of sovereign beauty, where the soul must soar at last, a virgin with golden wings (Fravaschi).

WHAT IS DEATH?

The higher the idea of the soul, the more are we astonished, shocked, almost indignant, that this heroic virgin we carry in us should flag, sink, yield herself to malady and death. Even while the body is strong, a gloomy storm of questions troubles the heart. You sit and ponder, "What might it mean" "Thus to be dead while the world went by?" What signifies this parting despite one's self? Is it a journey, a fault, a sin, a punishment? What has the poor soul there wherewith to feed and clothe? For it is alarmingly cold, and on the high plateaux of Persia it freezes very sharp. Ten days at the end of each year are dedicated to the festival of the dead. During the nights they are heard speaking among themselves, asking for food and clothes and especially to be remembered. Vedic India was less embarassed. What the dead wanted in passing on to the leisures of eternal life from those of pastoral was a free, unencumbered journey. In the heavens as on the earth they wanted to know the mountains and the variety of plants, the depth of the great seas to measure the clouds and make a tour on the Sun. It is this Sun the father of life, who has also engendered the measure of life, Yama or death. Truly speaking there is no death. Yama is the law of beings. There is nothing gloomy in this. The travellers can from time to time come and see their house, evoked by their family, friends and relatives from the grand region of Yama. In Persia

DEATH IS A POSITIVE EVIL.

It is by no means a journey. It is a defeat, a rout, a cruel victory of Ahriman. The dead is one conquered, struck by the traitor whom he would adjudge to night, to darkness, out of the reign of light. This traitor who detests life and labour has invented idleness, sleep, winter, and death. But there must be no giving in to him, no considering one's self-beaten. The human soul, on the contrary, under the sting of grief grows, establishes, and extends itself in a second kingdom of light beyond the grave, doubling the empire of Ahura Mazd. Behold thy victory, O Accursed! Often the word on the lips of those about to die is "light, more light." The desire is complied with, fulfilled. The burial vault's dungeon and the horror of night, would be a hard, cruel, and unnatural response to such a longing. This is all they fear. Death for the majority is less hard in itself than the shutting out of light. But the defunct in Persia was not banished from light. He was exposed on a stone before the sun. The dog his inseparable guardian, who followed him when living was allowed to stay near and watch him. Everything went in conformity with the ritual of Nature. The Sun adopted this valiant of Ahura Mazd. By his powerful rays doubled in the mirror of the marble, the body lay on—he inhaled him, drew him, made him mount to himself. The body was sucked up. The bird of the sky culled the soul. A friend, he always attended him at ploughing to clean the furrows. He followed his flock, warned him of the weather, predicted a storm. Around the labourer tied to his work, he came and went, and flew and chattered, a volatile spirit another self but more free. This

DEATH IS AN EDUCATION

to the survivors, a positive and impressive initiation. There they receive the sovereign test, the solemn stamp which life lays by. At that time the heart is wrecked, and without strength, nerve or consistency, like a passive metal softened by fire, on which a sign is to be engraved. The heavy beam that falls and strikes is death. The miserable heart is marked for ever. And this impress makes a great and terrible difference. Is it a noble image of valiant death, or of a death of terrors, of servile fears, the fear of night, of the devil, of being buried living? Look to that pale, enfeebled man back from such a funeral? He is prepared to die a coward or live a slavish life. A happy subject for every dominator! The migratory soul of the Indian parts lightly and without fear, nor leaves any to those left behind, so that the curious among the living would accompany him if they could. The courageous soul of the Persian who does not back out but braves Ahriman still, and who placid before the Sun, trusts in light—having always lived for it—does not in passing away leave to his the pitiable legacy of fear and of servility.

THE CHINWAD BRIDGE.

After the soul's connection is severed, it hovers undecided round the body for three days guarded by good spirits from the assault of the wicked. After the third night it wings its flight. Encouraged by the brilliant Sun, led by spirits to the summit of Mount Elburz, it sees before it the great passage, the sharp bridge of Chinwad. A charming, smiling face stands on the bridge, a beautiful daughter of light, "strong like one aged fifteen, tall, excellent, winged, and pure as the purest thing in the world." Who art thou? O beauty? I have never seen anything like it." Why, friend, I am thy life itself, thy pure thoughts, thy pure speech, thy pure and holy activity. I was beautiful and thou hast made me more so still. This is what I owe my radiance to, glorified before Ahura Mazd. He admires her moved, and wavers, but she throws her arms round his neck, raises him tenderly and places him on the throne of gold. She and he hereafter are one. He is reunited to himself. He has found his real self, his soul—not transitory, of misery and of illusion—but immutable and true, specially free and winged floating in the rays, soaring with eagle's flight, or piercing the three worlds with the tremendous flight of the sparrow-hawk.

IS IT KARMA?

To be just to Persia we must note the sublime austerity upheld in this grand conception of the winged soul. This angel has nothing of the indulgence and weakness, that fantastic arbitrariness which bastard ages mingled in him later. The angel is not here the fair son of Grace, a Gabriel, a discreet confidante with whom you can come to terms, whom you can hope to soften, and whose special indulgence can dispense you from being just. The winged virgin who is the angel of Persia is but justice herself. She is the Law, the law as thou madst thyself, the exact expression of thy works.

". . . . All that total of a Soul
"Which is the things it did, the thoughts it had
"The Self it wove—with woof of viewless time
"Crossed on the warp invisible of acts—
"The outcome of him on the Universe."

A mighty poetry and of profound sense! And the severer and more sensible it is the more probable. For life here below, it has the most noble emancipation. One finds himself proudly raised and exalted before-hand. You feel conscious of putting forth wings. And everybody below appears like a beginning. From worlds to infinity all is disclosed. At times no doubt so fiery and bright that the eyelids are lowered. Obscurity is caused by no end of light. And you remain mute, delighted, saddened?

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPORTATIONS.

Protest from Bombay.

In terms of the Resolution passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association at its meeting held in the Rooms of the Association on Tuesday under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt. the following telegram has been sent to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association desires to place on record its profound sense of indignation at the arbitrary action of the Transval Government in deporting to India, in a destitute condition sixty one Indian residents of that Colony, of whom the large majority were born or are domiciled in South Africa; the Council deplores continuance of the unhappy circumstances that have resulted in so much undeserved hardship to these inoffensive British subjects whose only fault has been that they have professed conscience to comfort and the honour of India, to personal gain. The Council further desires respectfully to urge upon the Government of India and the Home Government at a time when the Union of the South African Colonies is imminent, the need once more to make the most emphatic representations to South African Statesmen in order to bring about the cessation of a condition of affairs, in a portion of the British Empire that amounts to public scandal and a negation of the fundamental, British policy; the Council is emphatically of opinion that no settlement will be of a satisfactory or permanent nature that does not preclude the South African Union from passing or retaining legislation discriminating against Indian subjects of the Crown by reason of race and colour alone.

THE TALKING TOURIST.

One View of Mr. Roosevelt.

(From the "St. James's Budget.")

Mr. Roosevelt is one of the most unaccommodating of tourists. We do not speak it to his discredit. It needs a clever man to be all things to all men; only a very honest, a very virile man can be himself in the sight of all men. Mr. Roosevelt, as he goes from country to country, is always the same Roosevelt. He believes that not only the New, but the Old World also, stands in want of the advice he has to give, and he gives it without hesitation. His sermon is pretty much the same everywhere; the text does not vary to any considerable extent. They have just heard it in France at the Sorbonne, and no doubt we shall get it in England as soon as Mr. Roosevelt arrives here.

He has been called plantitudinous. The charge cannot be refuted if by platitude we mean sound sense which everybody theoretically accepts. It is hard to say anything new which is undeniably true. The only infrangible wisdom is that built on the experience of the ages. When Mr. Roosevelt assures France and America that personal character is of the highest importance in the formation of national character he touches on a matter which is at least as old as Socrates. When he declares that the man in the thick of the fight is doing the world's work, not the mere critic who only succeeds in shunning both victory and defeat, he is swimming in the very mid-current of popular wisdom. When he adds that wealth is not respectable in itself, and that the multi-millionaire becomes an asset of real worth only if he has earned or used him money in a way that makes him of real benefit, he is reiterating a sermon preached from a thousand pulpits. When he concludes that an honest nation ought to treat other nations as an honest man treats other men, he is but enunciating a root principle of international morality. Such teaching, in fact, are almost as old as mankind. The more enlightened members of prehistoric communities probably dinned them into the ears of ignoble savages. These prophets had not learned eloquence; no doubt their pre-Rooseveltian conceptions were rather crude; but they differed from the prophet of America, the travelling teacher of Africa and Europe, in degree rather than in kind.

Yet Mr. Roosevelt is worth listening to. He is not spending his breath on the idle wind. Platitudes remain wisdom until they have been absorbed—until people from their thoughts and conduct upon them as naturally as they eat and drink. If we go carefully through Mr. Roosevelt's address at the Sorbonne to decide which of its precepts has fallen into this general practice, we shall find ourselves compelled again and again to affix a negative cross. Have the nations, republican or monarchical, yet understood the importance of personal character in the building of national character? Theoretically yes; practically no. How many men in any nation have arrived at that high conception of citizenship which persuades them to view their individual acts in relation to the State?—to say: "This is forbidden me because it is anti-social," or "This other I must do because it makes for the good of the country"?

Again: it is well understood that the possession of wealth does not entitle a man to respect, but that the proper employment of wealth does so entitle him. Nevertheless, in communities where wealth is always growing more powerful, its acquisition is almost universally regarded as an end in itself. We bow down before the rich man without regard to the means by which he has acquired and the way he employs his money. To the vast majority he is a great man simply and solely because he is a rich man, because if he likes he can buy many expensive things, because his house is luxurious and his dinners lavish. He may spend all his money on himself; he may ignore the call of charity and the opportunity of beneficial enterprises; but, having money, he is powerful, and public reverence is his. A philanthropist half as rich as himself will be regarded with not more than half as much interest.

Still more have the nations to learn from the platitude that an honest nation ought to treat other nations as an honest man treats other men; and from its corollary, that political morality should not differ from private morality. A man entirely honest in his own private business will be possessed by the fancy that all's fair in love and politics. The public, indeed, have been led by experience into a sceptical attitude as regards the politician and politics. They will no longer see honesty in either. Politics are to them the battle-ground of quibblers and casuists; while the relations between nations are ruled now, as ever, by considerations of force not of justice or honour. So long as Mr. Roosevelt's mere platitudes are so little put into practice so long will the necessity remain to utter them. And he who is not afraid to utter the obvious over and over again is a benefactor. He reminds us of the futility of holding one thing for a fact and acting on another and opposite thing.

Captain Barnardiston, Executive Engineer, has three months' extension of leave at home.

It is stated by Mr. Lewis Harcourt that the actual cost of the new War Office is £1,229,128.

The Senate of the University of Cambridge is debating a scheme of University reform which includes a revision of the fees paid by students. The proposed increase of those fees has been strongly criticised.

A small Departmental Committee under the presidency of Mr. Meredith, C.S., will meet at Simla here to go into the question of the prevalence of plague in the Punjab and suggest measures for dealing with the outbreak.

Sir James Rennel Rodd, the British Ambassador in Rome, will be present at the unveiling of the bust of Shakespeare, which is to stand near the legendary tomb of Juliet, at Verona.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Education in Baroda.

No other Native State of India has distinguished itself so much on account of its educational activity as that of Baroda. It is spending about eleven lakhs per annum on education of all kinds, which is a little over a thirteenth part of its revenue, and reforms have lately been proposed in its educational system which will raise the total expenditure to a tenth part of the income. This State was the first to go in for compulsory primary education, and the experiment has proved so successful that the Education Commission, which was appointed by the Mahrajah, has recorded its deliberate opinion that it "is a boon to His Highness's subjects, and should be persevered with and extended." The State has, however, not yet been able to attain the ideal of universal education, because schools are not within easy reach of the inhabitants in all parts of the Gaikwar's territory. Out of a total of 3,081 villages, as many as 1,128 are still without schools, and unless educational facilities are provided for them, the State can not fairly compel the attendance of children at a school far from their homes. But attendance is enforced, where a school is situated within the radius of one mile from the country round. I should think that considering the tender age of the children in elementary schools, the distance should be reduced by half. It must be very hard on little ones to journey a mile, to and from school, in the hot season and the rains. It is complained that a considerable proportion of the children are not well nourished, and that the interval between the early morning meal and, another late in the afternoon on returning from school, is much too long to keep them in good health. In these conditions, the fatigue of a long journey is likely to aggravate the evil.

Difficulties and Drawbacks.

It is clear from the report of the Education Commission that Baroda is not exempt from the difficulties which are experienced all over India. It suffers from a paucity of female teachers, and the class of teachers, and male and female, that is available is scarcely of a satisfactory quality. There is no spinster class in India that will apply itself to education as its calling. A few widows or the wives of school masters here and there, take to it, but the supply is far below the demands. In the hope of obtaining a better supply, the Maharajah has accepted the recommendation of the Commission to sanction some increase in the scale of salaries, and an addition to the number and value of stipends and schoolarships has also been made, with the object of encouraging female teachers, as well as female education. The Baroda contains the usual proportion of the depressed classes among its population. The Maharajah, as is well known, is deeply interested in their progress and welfare, and his views about the social degradation arbitrarily imposed on them are bold and emphatic. He is obliged, nevertheless, to conform to the prevailing sentiment, and provide separate schools for "the untouchables." The Commission is able to do nothing more than express a pious hope that "the progress of enlightenment encouraged by the liberal and far-seeing policy of H. H. the Maharajah, will, at some time in the near future, render the continuation of Atyanj (low-caste) schools unnecessary, based and as they are on a principle opposed to all true progress." The prejudice against them is too powerful and prevalent to afford a reasonable ground for hope that the fusion of the classes, high and low, will take place in the near future. Even the publicists, who dream of a united nation, mentally draw the line at low-castes. I have heard of a political meeting of nationalists which had to be hurriedly dissolved, because it was attended by some of these poor, despised, people.

The Eternal Question.

It would have been a matter for surprise, if the question of religious and ethical instruction had escaped the notice of the Baroda Commission. All its members admit "the paramount necessity of developing in the minds of children ideals of morality, reverence and respect through the media of ordinary, everyday, work." But they are not in favour of special moral text-books, observing that the present reading books contain a number of moral lessons upon which an intelligent teacher might dilate, to the great benefit of his class. They recommend the employment of a superior class of teachers, observing that "the State should not grudge the payment of such salaries as will attract such men." Two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Seddon and Clarke, have made a separate minute, in which they insist upon this point in a thorough-going manner. They do not think the right sort of teachers can be had, if a paltry increase were made in the extremely modest salary they receive at present. The salary should be two or three times as much. They say, "one has only to look at the men collected in a Male Training College to realize that they are not even properly fed, and never have been properly fed since they were born. What is the use of debating whether religion and ethics should be entered in our curriculum, and what is the good of an elaborate training college, unless our school-masters are of good stamp to start with, and are then given a salary sufficient to satisfy a self-respecting, well-trained, citizen?" Higher pay will, no doubt, give us a better class of teachers; but will they, after all, be quite as good as we want them in the present state and temper of the country?

Spirit of Reaction.

The observer of current affairs in India must be struck with the orthodox, conservative and even reactionary sentiment pervading, especially the classes who are most advanced in their political aspirations. It is the outcome of the spirit of Swadeshism in one of its ignoble aspects. It has produced "the Cult of the Mother," a form of pseudo-patriotism which is responsible for the excesses and aberrations which have disgraced this country. It inculcates the superiority of the Indian over the alien in spiritualism and philosophy. It perceives a profound esoteric meaning and mysterious virtue in usages and observances which appear harmful or superstitious to the uninitiated. It loves to brood over the past, and linger over the mighty deeds of the heroes and warriors of old. It is lost in rapturous admiration of the sages and saints, who, it is fondly imagined, attained to superhuman powers by a rigorous course of privations and spiritual discipline. It recalls with pride the fact that while their Rishis were composing divine hymns and meditating their matchless philosophy, the forebears of the white man were roaming the forests. It glorifies and contends for everything Indian; it deprecates and abjures everything foreign. The pendulum has swung back to the other extreme, so much so that even the English language has come under its ban. The question is asked, now and again, why English should be the medium of higher instruction, and why this tongue of the foreigner should be the channel of communication between Indians inhabiting the different parts of this subcontinent. The Baroda Commission gave some thought to this question, although by no means with the ulterior object of the political extremist. The Commission "feels that it is unfortunate that the youth of this country should be forced to imbibe the ideas and facts at the basis of a sound general education through a foreign language"; and in its opinion "it is obvious that much of the crude, ill-digested thought and expression of thought, which is marked by those who come much in contact with the Indian student, arises from the fact that the home language differs from the academic language." The premises of the Commissioners are open to question, but one may agree with their conclusion that higher education through the medium of the vernacular is impracticable. The reason is obvious. There is a bewildering multitude of vernaculars in India, and they are so poor in science and literature that they can not possibly meet the requirements of the University course. It is not only that English is unquestionably the best medium of instruction, but the very study of the language and its noble literature is an essential and integral part of higher education. If we want the science and culture of the West,—and the most hopeless among extremists do not deny its value,—it can be properly learnt and best acquired through a language which has a natural affinity and relationship to it, a language which breathes the spirit of Western learning, and enables the student to dwell in its native atmosphere. Western science and art and literature, conveyed through the vernaculars, will be shorn of their strength and beauty, and will appear to the student in a fantastic, uncouth and outlandish disguise. Develop your vernaculars by all means, and it is a striking fact that no effort has yet been made by their warmest advocates to enrich them. But Heaven defend us from the Gospel which would substitute the Swadeshi tongue for English. And what a Babel of tongues we have in India?

Lingua Franca for India.

Again, it is asked,—why should English be the "lingua franca" of India? Why not Hindi? It comes readily to the tongue, say its advocates; it is spoken by many more millions in India than any other language; it is easily understanded of the people and is allied to many tongues spoken throughout India, excepting the South. Some months ago, the claims of Hindi were put forward at a Conference in the Punjab, where it is spoken by a majority of the population. But others set up the rival claims of Urdu, and in the end, the proposal came to nothing, and I think that nothing will ever come of it. If patriotism will run along these lines, India will be thrown back, and its progress will suffer a rude check. To revel in abuses, to hug obsolete creeds and superstitious customs, to hate the white man and discard everything that belongs to him, are the best means that India can devise for relapsing into barbarism.

DION.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

Malaria Campaign.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presided at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall.

In continuation of his letter of the 5th instant the Municipal Commissioner forwarded a further list of 20 wells requiring early action under section 381, of the Municipal Act. In some cases the larvæ was described as culex in other cases as anopheles and in four cases culex and anopheles.

Mr. Wadia suggested that before filling in the wells the opinion of the occupiers should be obtained. He did not think the houseowner should be consulted at all whether he had any objection to the well in his property being filled in.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta remarked that if it was found absolutely necessary to fill in the wells he did not think it wise to go about collecting opinions and asking if there were any objections.

Mr. Baptista remarked that the wells were useful in time of fire.

Mr. Tod did not think they were ever found useful in time of fire. The wells should be filled in not only as an antimalarial measure but also on the ground of general health.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Baptista, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji that the statement of wells received with the Commissioner's letter be referred back to him with a request that he would favour the Committee with a statement distinguishing the wells proposed to be dealt with from the point of malaria and of those dealt with for other reasons; and with a statement of objections, if any, received in respect of the proposals.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation, from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, in which he stated:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith under instructions from the Managing Committee a copy of the Resolution passed at the Meeting of the general body of the Bombay Sanitary Association held on 11th March 1910 for your consideration. The Association was started 7 years ago under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and its objects are amongst other things (a) to create an educated public opinion with regard to the sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations, and, if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may, by diligent application, add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise; (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The institution has been doing very useful work amongst the ignorant and poor people especially by means of lectures, handbills, the daily visits made by male and female health visitors and the weekly homely talks on sanitation, personal hygiene, etc., amongst the people of chawls where the labouring class live. The work which the Association has undertaken is supplementary to what the Municipality is doing. The Municipality is trying to improve the sanitary conditions of the City and if the people are ignorant of the advantages offered, progress will be slow. This Association tries to explain to the people the benefits of sanitation and we beg to suggest that the Corporation will recognise our work and be pleased to assist the Association with a donation of Rs. 1,500 towards obtaining an up-to-date library of sanitary works and collections of sanitary appliances and provide for an annual grant of Rs. 1.500 for the rent of rooms. This library will be open to members and students for classes and study. To gain an idea of the work done by the Association during the last year, I forward a copy of the last Annual Report.

The resolution above referred to was: "That this meeting approves of the suggestion of the honorary Secretary and Treasurer to apply to the Corporation for a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards the opening of a Sanitary Library and Museum, etc, and also for an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 towards the expenses of the Association and the Managing Committee be authorised to make a representation to the Corporation requesting that body to assist the Association as the work done by it is in the interest of the sanitation of this city."

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for favour of report.

BHULESHWAR TANK.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, dated the 6th May from Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai stating that he has been complaining for more than a year of the nuisance caused by the collection of dirty water in the Bhuleshwar Tank, which being situated in the midst of a dense population is dangerous to the health of the locality; stating further that the water is filthy and full of stench; that innumerable illiterate people bathe in the water from a false idea of piety; and that, therefore, the water of the tank must be kept quite clean. Adding that the water was once pumped out about two or three months ago but that the work was done so half-heartedly that the nuisance still exists. It was further requested that the tank may be cleaned once again before the monsoon sets in.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee adjourned.

STRANGE ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN.

Break down at Grant Road Station.

There was an alarming mishap on Wednesday evening at Grant Road station. The Ahmedabad Mail train was just leaving the station about half-past nine when a loud report was heard. This was followed by a cloud of smoke and the train came to a stand still.

Rumour spread abroad that a fire had broken out, but the panic was averted by the prompt assurance given by the Stationmaster and his staff that nothing serious had occurred and that the train would proceed in a few minutes. It was ascertained that the screw couplings of the first and second class corridor bogie carriages had been broken, as also the drawbar and couplings while the springs of a luggage van next to the engine and of an intermediate class carriage next to the luggage van were also broken to pieces. The cause of this accident is not yet known. The luggage van was detached and another substituted in its place. The couplings of the other carriages were promptly repaired and the train resumed its journey after about fifteen minutes.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. R. P. Wallis has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

All tickets for the memorial service at the St. Thomas' Cathedral were distributed on Tuesday. Subsequent applications could not be met.

The applications for tickets have been very largely in excess of the accommodation, so that only about half the number applied for could be granted.

It is impossible to answer those to whom tickets could not be given.

There will be a memorial service at St. Mary's Church, Parel, on Friday, at the same time as the Cathedral, 6-30 p. m., when the Railway Volunteer Corps will attend under the command of Colonel Sarjant, V. D., and the Band, of the G. I. P. Volunteers, will assist in the musical portion of the service.

A memorial service will be held in St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, on Friday evening next at 6-30 (S. T.).

There will be a Memorial Service for His Majesty the late King Emperor in Christ Church, Byculla, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

A Memorial Service for our late Sovereign, King Edward VII, will be held on Friday evening, May the 20th, at 6-30 p.m., at the Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.

A special memorial service in memory of His late Majesty King Emperor, Edward VII, will be held at the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, 60, Samuel Street, on Friday, at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.), when a special service composed by Mr. E. M. Ezekiel, B.A., will be offered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, May 18.

A notice has been issued over the signature of the District Magistrate to the effect that a Church Service will be held in the morning of 20th in memory of the late King-Emperor.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 18.

It is now officially notified that the Railway Board have issued instructions to the administration of all Railways, to stop all trains on their lines for a quarter of an hour wherever they may happen to be, to suspend work at all stations, and to parade the staff for the same time at 12 o'clock on Friday 20th May, the date fixed for the funeral of late King.

As officially notified in our advertisement columns, all offices and goods depots of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will be closed on Friday next. All trains will halt at noon for 15 minutes. On the local section of the Company's line between Colaba and Virar trains will run according to Sunday timings.

TRAMWAY SERVICE.

We are asked by the Bombay Tramways Company to state that their Tramway Service will be suspended for a quarter of an hour at noon, to-morrow (Friday).

CHARTER PARTY HOLIDAY.

As the 20th May has been declared a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that the above day shall also be a Charter Party Holiday.

APPEAL TO MAHOMEDANS.

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 6-30 p.m., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the President of the Anjuman, presided at the meeting and there was a full attendance of the members of the Committee. Among those present being: Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Esmail, Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. M. H. Makha, Mr. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, Mr. Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed, Mr. A. R. Khatkhataz, Mr. Hajee Ismail Ahmedabadi, Mr. Hajee Osman Abdul Sattar, &c.

The chief item of business on the Agenda was to consider what steps should be taken to suitably observe next Friday, the 20th instant as a day of mouning. The following resolutions were passed in solemn silence:—

1. That the Anjuman requests the Mahomedans of Bombay to keep their shops closed on that day and so far as practicable to suspend all business.
2. That in sacred memory of our beloved King Emperor a sum of Rs. 200 be spent in feeding the poor on that day.
3. That it is desirable and expedient that a meeting of the citizens of Bombay should be convenied through the Sheriff at an early date to express their sorrow at the untimely death of His Majesty, Edward VII, King-Emperor.

Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, J.P., Chief Kazi of Bombay, and other leading Mahomedans of all sects have invited a meeting to be held at Muzafarabad, Grant Road, on the 20th instant, the day of the funeral of the late King-Emperor Edward VII of happy memory, to hold special prayers. All the Mahomedans in token of their deep love and loyal feelings of sorrow, will close their shops and places of business on that day.

INDIAN ARMY'S SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The following communique is issued:—The following telegram has been sent by H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated 11th May 1910:—

"The Commander-in-Chief on the part of the Army in India asks me to express to Their Majesties their respectful sympathy and deep sorrow at the loss of their beloved King-Emperor.

The following reply was received, dated 13th May 1910;—"I am commanded by His Majesty the King-Emperor to send the following reply to your telegram, dated the 11th May:—"I desire you to convey to the Commander-in-Chief and the whole army in India my own and Her Majesty the Queen's warm appreciation of their loyal and sympathetic message."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, May 18.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committees of Madrassa Tibbia and Madrassa Tibbia Zanana, Delhi, was held under the presidentship of Hakeem Ahmed Soyeedkhan (Vice-President of the Municipality of Delhi) at his place to express the deep sorrow and affliction on the sad and sudden demise of the late King-Emperor Edward VII.

HIS LATE MAJESTY AND THE MADRAS DIOCESE.

The Bishop of Madras despatched the following message of sympathy to His Majesty King George V last Monday:—"The Bishop and clergy of the Madras Diocese respectfully express their heartfelt sympathy." And the Bishop received on Tuesday the following reply from His Majesty's Equerry: "The King thanks you and the clergy of the Madras Diocese for their sympathetic message."

The Bishop of Madras has issued a circular to his clergy authorising a special form of service to be used on the 20th of May. The service consists of the Burial Service in the Prayer Book omitting the form used when committing the body to the ground. ["For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God, &c."]

PROPOSED MADRAS MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 18.

A meeting of the General Committee appointed at yesterday's public meeting to devise steps for a memorial to His late Majesty in this Presidency was held this morning when the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, who presided, made the following suggestion: "That an Arts School be established in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute the establishment of a Marine Survey section with a large aquarium and a Marine Zoological School with a Park attached. That a Memorial Hall in a central part of the city be specially constructed for theatrical performances, and the building of a large General Hosptal." Other suggestions made were the establishment of a Polytechnical Institution and a Girls' School, all suggestions were referred to an Executive Committee for report.

A correspondent writes:—The Behar Landholders Association at a meeting this week passed a resolution of condolence on the death of his late Majesty, allotted a sum of Rs. 300 for feeding the poor on the day of the funeral and decided to close the offices of the Association for three days in token of mourning.

A meeting of Shia Isma Ashari Khojas was held on Monday near the Mosque at Palagally, when most of the leading members were present. It was resolved that all the members of the community should close their business on the 20th instant, the day appointed for mourning for the death of the King Emperor, and a special general meeting of the whole community should be held on that day and prayers offered for the King-Emperor. After the afternoon prayers the members present wished long life to His Majesty George V.

DAY OF NATIONAL MOURNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was interested to read the letter in your issue of date, signed by A. N. T. The suggestion he makes would have been quite good but for the fact that the Post Office have no power to act in the manner suggested.

What might, however, be done is by an order by the Governor-General-in-Council that all Post and Telegraph Offices in India should be closed on Friday, in which case the excuse, "mail day" would avail nobody.—Yours, etc.,

MERCHANT.

THE AMERICAN PREPOSITION.

The typical American is commonly thought of as a hustling person who never uses two words where one will do. When he invents new prepositions he shows an exactly opposite tendency. "He arrived a few minutes ahead of time"; "others aside from Mr. Markham might express their indebtedness"; "the words of our English speech have a long history back of them"; "the work is to cost in the neighbourhood of dols200,000"; "the book will be published inside of a week." In these cases we should have been content to use the single words "before" "besides," "behind," "about," and "within."

It is not only in the construction of new prepositions, but in the different use of old ones that the American idiom varies from the English. In America furniture is sold "at auction." A criminal is sentenced to four years "at hard labour." A good penman "has a knack at" rapid writing. The city of Alexandria is named "for" Alexander the Great. At a funeral service the organist plays "the Dead March from 'Soul.'" A student "graduates" from Harvard; the dominant idea being apparently that, once he has completed his course, he shakes the dust of the University off his feet. A thoroughly competent captain would be able himself to take the helm "in a pinch." An exceptionally severe winter may be described as the coldest "in twenty years." "In takes the place of "for" even when the period in question is not exactly specified. For example, the most comprehensive statement that has appeared in many a long day; "the worst wreck that has occurred in some time;" "he had not eaten a substantial meal in so long that he had forgotten the taste of food." At 3-45 it is "a quarter of four," and at 4-30 it is "half after four." When six and a half years old, a child is "midway of" his seventh year. The opponents of increased naval expenditure ask, "What do we want of a big navy?" A city health department instructs its officers "to keep close watch of" soda fountains for the detection of impure summer drinks. "To" has entirely supplanted "about" in the familiar phrase "That's all there is to it." Many Republicans in Massachusetts "differ with," or "dissent with," Senator Lodge on the question of reciprocity.

The preposition which has been stimulated into greatest activity by the American climate is "on," with its compounds "upon" and "onto" (commonly thus printed as a single word). A New Yorker will tell you that the lives "on Twenty-third Street." It is to secure the approval of "the man on the street" that politicians lay their plans. The services rendered to American speech by this particle may be further estimated from the following typical instances:—"At night they sleep on cots"; "John Alexander Dowie to-day began a legal fight on his opponents" "words which seem perfectly natural on first blush" "Robbins is rowing on the freshman crew at Yale this fall"; "dreamers awoke from their lethargy and seemed to take a new lease on life"; "the South has no longer a monopoly on 'Dixie'; after all, he had no copyright upon the proverb."

The verb "belong" deserves special notice as having developed in America a remarkable catholicity in the company it keeps among the family of prepositions. According to an English dictionary, it is followed by "to" in all its senses. But in the American press we find these variations:—"Eighty children belonging at the orphan asylum visited the island this morning"; "the museum has received a number of gifts which belong in the department of American antiquities"; "he belongs among those who habitually read book advertisements"; "cheese belongs with salad quite as much as it does with coffee"; "a youngster who belonged on New York's great East Side."

In a few instances a different preposition is used because the construction is twisted around. An English farmer feeds his horses with oats; and American feeds oats to his horses. So we get "a plan to instil youth with ideas of obedience," and "the cars on the street railway have just been installed with electric searchlights. In one case, at least, American idiom changes the construction but retains the same preposition, for an active police officer, instead of throwing pickpockets into a panic, throws a panic into them.

The common idea of the Americans as a succinct nation receives some countenance, after all, in their frequent omission of prepositions which we should consider necessary. Here are some examples:—"This does not approximate the plan which we are urging"; "many of the students are much incensed at the judges and will probably protest the decision"; "his significance and value for the Christian church is in his battling a theology that had a false philosophical basis"; "irreverent youths not only gibed them, but pelted them with fruit"; "to save our small capital we were to walk, or jump freight trains"; "the cockroaches that night literally swarmed the cabin." One of the commonest political terms is "to bolt from," meaning "to bolt from." An incautious English reader might easily misunderstand such a statement as that "a sensation was caused to-day by the authorised announcement that President Eliot, of Harvard, has bolted Judge Parker." The writer by no means intended to suggest that Dr. Eliot had swallowed Judge Parker or Judge Parker's policy.

On the other hand, the American's fondness for "of" and on brings these words into use where we should do without them. There is a curious revival of a classical Greek genitive in the following examples: "Feel of their ears now and then, for the ear is the horse's thermometer"? "the old man un-corked the flask, and, after smelling of the contents, handed it back with his thanks"; "all the things which exist in that world miss of being adequately understood"; "Do you remember of ever making a purchase as the result of an advertisement? In America "off" seems to require the addition of "of" to make it a preposition, as in "you and I have to get off of the ground if we are to do anything." What strikes one as the oddest use of on is in such a sentence as "the Rev. W. D. Smith was on yesterday elected to the office of archdeacon." It is also superfluously added after some verbs that have to do with study and calculation; thus, "the governor must brush up a bit on his ecclesiastical studies". "I don't admit it. I only say it is a hard problem. I shall study on it, though."

It may be presumed that, as in other cases of differences between English and American idiom, the specific American uses of prepositions may be explained as due to (1) the retention of earlier English usages now obsolete among us or confined to dialects, (2) the influence of immigrants, especially German and Irish, and (3) the development of the traditional speech in new surroundings and under new conditions. But it would need, I think, an expert in linguistic history to allot to its proper source each variation I have quoted.—H. W. H., in the "Manchester Guardian."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

WATSON'S HOTEL AND ANNEXE.

Application to Set Aside the Sale.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Batchelor, the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Coy., moved on behalf of Syed Sirdar Ali Khan that the auction sales of the Watson's Hotel and Watson's Hotel Annexe be set aside and re-sales ordered or in the alternative the Court should accept the offer of Rs. 8,50,000 made by his mother Padshaw Begam.

The sales of the hotels took place on the 11th and 13th April last under instructions from Mr. Limji N. Banaji, Receiver, appointed in the suit filed by Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji against Syed Sirdar Ali Khan and Haji Jackeria Ahmed Patel.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Coy., appeared for the Plaintiff in the suit and the purchaser of the hotels Raja Bahadur Narsingirji; Mr. H. C. Koyaji, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Coy., was for the second defendant.

Before Mr. Jardine made his application on the notice of motion, Mr. Talyarkhan applied to the Court to postpone the matter until after the vacation on the grounds that the matter was not an urgent one and that it should be heard by Mr. Justice Davar who had handled it all throughout.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the sales had been put off from time to time to suit the first defendant's convenience and they took place in the middle of April after his objections had been heard, and dismissed by Mr. Justice Davar on the Original Side and by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor on the Appellate Side. The sales had altogether realised seven lacs against the Plaintiffs' claim of twelve-and-a-half lacs.

At the suggestion of His Lordship, Mr. Talyarkhan read the affidavit of the Sirdar setting out the grounds of his application. The affidavit, among other things, stated:—

On the 28th day of February last an application was made on my behalf that I might be given the usual time to redeem the mortgages, but the application was refused. Against this order I filed an appeal. The appeal came on for hearing on the 11th April last, and the Appellate Court delivered judgment at about 3 p. m. on the same day upholding the Order of the Lower Court. At 5 o'clock on the same day that the land and building known as the Watson's Hotel were put up for sale by public auction at the premises, I am informed that not a single bidder was present at the time. Having regard to the appeal filed by me against the order of the Lower Court and which appeal was being argued on that day, the public did not anticipate that judgment would be delivered at 3 o'clock on the same day, and the sale would be held at 5 o'clock the same evening. At the sale the plaintiff offered a bid of rupees five lacs and as there were no other bidders the property was knocked down to him for that amount. On the 13th day of April last the land and buildings known as Watson's Annexe were put up for sale at the premises. I am informed that there were also no bidders at the time and the property was knocked down to the Plaintiff for two lacs. On the 11th April when the appeal was being heard by the Appellate Court, my only child was lying seriously ill and died the same night. My attorneys sent a wire stating that the appeal had been dismissed and that the sale would take place at 5 o'clock the same evening. Owing to the death of my child I did not see the wire till Thursday morning the 14th April last. Even had I seen the telegram it was impossible for me to communicate with my attorneys at so short a notice.

My mother, Padshah Begum, who was with me at Hyderabad on the 11th of April, did not anticipate that the sale would take place on the evening of that date. My mother was willing and was in a position to pay Rs. 8,50,000 for both the said properties. She was anxious to buy the properties at that or even at a greater price, but having regard to the unfortunate death of my child on the day on which the appeal was rejected and the sale held, my mother could not instruct any one to be present at the sale and to bid on her behalf. My mother and I came to know of the sales on Thursday, the 14th April, and she at once sent a wire to Mr. L. N Banaji, the Receiver of the properties, offering to pay Rs. 7,50,000 for both the said properties and received a wire from him to say that he had no power to accept the offer. On the 19th April last my former attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co., wrote to the Receiver offering on behalf of my mother Rs. 8,50,000 for the two properties, but no reply was received to this letter. In August 1909 the two buildings were valued by my engineers, Messrs. Charles F. Stevens and Co., and in their opinion the aggregate value thereof comes to Rs. 22,32,398. The circumstances under which the sales were held have greatly prejudiced the value of the property and the plaintiff has taken undue advantage of these circumstances by buying these properties at much under-value. The second defendant who is the second mortgagee of these properties had taken leave to bid at the sale, but with a view to avoid competition between him and the plaintiff the second defendant, I am informed, did not turn up at the sale nor did he make any bid through any agent and consequently the plaintiff had his own way at the sale. I apprehend that the Plaintiff and the second defendant have acted in collusion with each other to bring about an unfair sale of the properties.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that as soon as the notice was served on them they wrote to the other side to consent to an adjournment on their undertaking not to complete the sale to the plaintiff. He still made that offer.

Mr. Koyaji submitted to the order of the Court.

Mr. Jardine said that the matter was urgent in this way that if the sale remained incomplete the taxes would go on increasing, thus increasing the original debt. The taxes, he said, amounted to Rs. 10,000 a month. He said that his client's mother was prepared to pay a much larger sum and that they had made arrangements at the Bombay Bank and they would therefore deposit Rs. 50,000 in Court and were willing to pay Rs. 8,50,000 for the two properties.

His Lordship held that the matter was not urgent and allowed it to stand over till after the vacation. Costs to be dealt with by Mr. Justice Davar.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE COURT.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared in support of a rule obtained by him in the suit filed by Rewashankar Wishvanath against Mulji Asharam Oza and four others for restraining the first defendant from marrying the third defendant to the fifth defendant.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared to show cause on behalf of the first defendant; the rest did not appear.

Mr. Wadia said that the plaintiff, who was the father of the third defendant, a minor, had obtained an interim injunction restraining the marriage. Previous to this, the prospective husband had filed a suit and obtained an interim injunction restraining all the parties to the suit from performing the marriage of the third defendant.

Mr. Wadia, continuing, said that all along the plaintiff was given to understand that the solicitors for the first defendant were the solicitors for all the defendants. On the day previous, for the first time, notice was given to his client that the solicitors represented the first defendant only. He alleged that great fraud had been committed on the Court and it was advertised in the newspapers that the interim injunction had been dissolved and that the third defendant was married to the fifth defendant at Baroda. The question now was whether the rule could be argued at all.

After hearing both the parties, His Lordship said he would not hear the rule as the other defendants were not before him. The rule was allowed to stand over, the interim injunction surviving with 12 Costs to be costs in the rule.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor presided yesterday, over a special sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court and disposed of the following matters:—

Re GOCUL DHANJI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The application was granted.

Re PEER MAHOMED FATEH MAHOMED.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

Re TAHERALLY ESUFALLY AND OTHERS.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for the petitioning creditor Damodar Anandji and applied for a notice against Taherally Isufally and others to show cause why they should not be adjudicated insolvents.

His Lordship granted the application.

The learned counsel also applied for service of the petition on the respondents. The prayer was granted.

Re CHANDRABHAM SURAJBHAM.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for the opposing creditor, applied that the rule granted to his client by this Court should stand over till the first Court day after the vacation. The learned counsel said his client was waiting for the decision of the Agra Court who had adjudicated the insolvents there.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared for the insolvent, said he consented to the adjournment on the ground of illness in the family of the attorney instructing his learned friend.

His Lordship granted the application and took a note of what Mr. Mankar said.

Re KARSANDAS PARMANANDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for three months' interim order. The learned counsel said that this was a very heavy matter and about 100 books had to be gone through.

His Lordship granted the application.

Re IBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the opposing creditor. Mr. Mankar said that Mr. Wadia undertook not to arrest his client but there was another decree holder and he would therefore ask for an interim order till the next Court day.

By consent the matter was allowed to stand over till the next Court day and the insolvent was granted provisional interim order in the meantime.

Re BURJORJI CAWASJI POSTWALLA.

Mr. Mankar for the opposing creditor, F. Fisher and Co., applied for an order under section 36 of the new Act for the examination of the insolvent's father and mehta. The application was made on the affidavit of Mr. M. F. Ghadiali, Manager of the firm. The affidavit stated that Rs. 9,000 stood to the credit of the insolvent's father in a wrongful manner.

The application was granted.

Re MERWANJI FARDOONJI MERWANJI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

Re AHMED ISMAIL MUNSHI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. The learned counsel said this matter had to stand over on the last Court day as the affidavit was not in a proper form.

The application was granted.

Re SORABJI DHANJIBHOY AND ANOTHER

On the application of Mr. Kapadia the insolvent was granted two months' interim order.

Re GORDHANDASS VAGHJI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of interim order.

Re MANECKJI DORABJI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

Thakordass Harilal, Jiwa Chatoor, and Porshotam Ranchod and another were granted interim orders for various terms on the applications of Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Mankar.

Re VASSANJI MULJI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia the rule for final discharge of the insolvent under section 60 was made absolute.

The following insolvents appeared in person and obtained extensions of interim orders: Herbert E. Henson; Charles Curran and Muncherji Dorabji, Dinshaw Adenwalla.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Abdool Hussain Sullemanji Dawoodi Vora; Tookaram Mahdev Patel; Anandrao Gopinathji Hatt; Ramchandra Parshotam Kamat and another; Tatiaba Hanmantrao Tribhowan; Baloo Bhairao Chandra Datt; Meheralli Haji Dawood Khoja; Motiram Ganpat; Haji Abdoola Habib; Mahomedbhoy Sahebbhoy Subedar Amalrao; Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Habib; Kamrudin Taibji Lotia and another and Pestanji Framji Talati.

POLICE NEWS.

MIDNIGHT MISCHIEF BY EURASIANS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged William Gilbert Garrick, timekeeper in the British India Steam Navigation Company, Charles Partridge, Clerk in the Bombay Municipality, J. Viegas, Canvasser, and Harold Lafrenon, Assistant Shed Manager in the Port Trust, with committing mischief by damaging a horse.

It appeared from the evidence that at 2 a.m. on Tuesday, one Nasir Vazir, a hack Victoria driver, was driving his conveyance from Parel to Byculla. Near the Victoria Cross Road all the accused jumped into the carriage. The first accused got on the back of the horse while the others sat inside. The first accused began to whip the horse. The horse fell and was injured. The carriage as well as the harness were damaged. The complainant who was on the coachbox was held by the three accused sitting inside. He called for assistance and began to assist the animal in getting up when the second accused assaulted him with a stick. A policeman, who came up, was also assaulted. Another victoria came up and the driver assisted the complainant in lifting up the animal. Shortly after a butcher came along the road with mutton in a hand-cart when the first accused picked up two carcasses from the cart and threw them on the road.

All the accused were convicted. The first was fined Rs. 75, the second Rs. 30, and the third and the fourth Rs. 25 each.

Rs. 120 out of the amount of fine were awarded to the victoria driver and Rs. 5 to the butcher as compensation.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Sub-Inspector Miller charged Thomas Johnson, a European fireman, with having no visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Walter Herbert Hilton, also a European, was placed before His Worship on a similar charge by Inspector Spiers, who asked His Worship to send the accused to Calcutta as there was a chance of his getting employment there.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the Workhouse and remarked that the application should be made to the Superintendent of the Workhouse.

BURGLARLY AT NULL BAZAAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Taylor charged Dagdu Balu with house-breaking with intent to commit theft.

It appeared that the accused entered the room of a Hindu woman named Muktabai at Null Bazaar through a window at 12 o'clock last night. He was trying to open a box when the complainant, who was asleep, woke up and raised an alarm. The accused, thereupon, ran into an adjoining room. The complainant immediately closed the door of the room, but the accused got out through an open window. He was, however, arrested by the neighbours.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to days' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT FRAUDS.

For some time past complaints had been received at the Small Causes Court that exparte decrees had been passed against certain persons without their having received any notice of the suit. Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, thereupon wrote to the Commissioner of Police who deputed Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department to take up the matter. After making several enquiries, Mr. Sloane arrested Moti Raichand, Dhanji Mulchand and Hiralal Daya and placed them before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of cheating by personation and abetment thereof.

It apasared that the first accused Moti Raichand had filed a suit against one Ranchod Bhaichand and that the second accused Dhanji Mulchand had received the summons representing himself to be Ranchod Bhaichand. When the suit came on for hearing there was no appearance on behalf of the defendant and an exparte decree was passed. It further appeared that the third accused who was a pleader's clerk had helped the other two accused in the commission of the offence.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced the first accused to five months' the second accused to six months' and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WHY BELGIUM PROSPERS.

How It Keeps Its People on the Land.

Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree for four years has been investigating the social conditions of Belgium, and his conclusions are given in a volume just published, "Land and Labour: Lessons from Belgium" (Macmillan and Co.) Mr. Rowntree finds: That land is largely sub-divided, that farms average 14 1-2 acres, and that Belgium has a large rural population. That while the yield per acre is higher than in any other country in Europe, the peasants have to work extremely hard to make a living owing to the higher price and rent of land. That there is a comparative absence of unemployment.

SUB-DIVISION OF LAND.

The "Scotsman," reviewing the book in a leading article says:

With regard to rural parts of the country, Mr. Rowntree points out that one of the most conspicuous features of the economic position is the large sub-division of the land, and, as a consequence the large percentage of the people engaged in agricultural pursuits. Per square mile of cultivated area the agricultural population is three times as large as in Great Britain, while, owing to the fact that the average size of a farm in Belgium is only 14 1-2 acres, 65 per cent. of those engaged in agriculture are farmers and members of their families working with them, and only 35 per cent. hired labourers. In Great Britain the hired assistants make up 70 per cent. of the agricultural population. Belgium is, therefore, par excellence a country of small cultivators, and it affords a most interesting study at the present moment, when there is so much talk of the evils, of rural depopulation and the necessity of encouraging agricultural pursuits by extending the system of small holdings.

BELGIUM RETAINS ITS RURAL POPULATION.

The success of the system in Belgium, so far as it relates to the retention of a large rural population, and to an increase in the productivity of the soil admits of no doubt; but, on the other hand, on the evidence adduced by Mr. Rowntree, the lot of the small holder is by no means wholly enviable. Despite the fact that the yield per acre is higher in Belgium than in any other country in Europe, both peasant proprietors and peasant tenants have, says Mr. Rowntree, to be most frugal and to work extremely hard to make a living. The reason he gives is the high price and rent of agricultural land in Belgium. Rents are about twice as high as in England, and the capital value of land is placed also at about double the figure in this country. This is to be accounted for by the keenness of the competition to secure holdings, and by the exceptional skill of the cultivators, who are able to wring from the soil a far better return than the small holder in this country. It might be thought that the hardness of the life would induce a steady emigration from the country, but, according to Mr. Rowntree, the people are attached to the soil, and city life in Belgium offers hardly any better prospects.

THE CITY WORKERS.

The condition of workers in the cities is determined by three factors—rates of wages, cost of living and constancy of employment. Making a comparison with this country, Mr. Rowntree concludes that wages in Belgium are much lower than here, but that cost of living is slightly less and unemployment not so extreme. Taking all three factors together. his opinion is that the Belgian working man is not so well off as the British. Some people would no doubt be found rashly to ascribe this to Belgium's protective tariff. Mr. Rowntree's analysis of the causes is much more scientific.

WHY WAGES ARE LOW.

They are, he says three in number—the somewhat low productivity of the workers the comparatively small proportion of them engaged in the manufacture of goods of the highest quality; and the weakness of trade unionism in Belgium. Belgium, he goes on, entered into the field of competitive industrialism rather late. It would have been a slow and difficult process to win for her goods a reputation for quality; but it was immediately possible to obtain a market by cheapness. Belgian industrialism is, therefore, says Mr. Rowntree, of a low grade. In addition the workers have not made the most of their opportunities. They have been content to remain second-rate artisans instead of aspiring by industry and study to raise themselves to the first rank as the agricultural population have done—a striking difference, to be explained perhaps by the assiduity and care with which the Government have fostered agricultural education.

WHAT TRADE UNIONS COULD DO.

Lastly, trade unionism in Belgium is weak. It is not asserted by Mr. Rowntree that the manufacturers are making huge profits out of the cheapness of the labour they employ, and that there is a wide margin now available for division among the workers, if they were only strong enough to wrest it from the capitalist employer. What he maintains is that if the trade unions were only strong enough to force up wages, the employers, who at present seem to be as unenterprising as their employees, would be compelled to reorganise their businesses and introduce improved methods and newer machinery, with the result that they would be able to pay higher wages.

WHY LIVING IS CHEAP.

Mr. Rowntree finds that the minimum cost of living in Belgium is 28.2 per cent. lower than in Great Britain. Here is a table showing the minimum expenditure at which a family of five can be maintained in Belgium and in the United Kingdom:—

	Belgium.		U. K.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Food	8	11	13	10
Clothing	2	3	2	2
Rent	2	6	4	0
Fuel	1	10	1	10
Household sundries	0	10	0	10
	16	4	22	9

The difference, says Mr. Rowntree, is not due to any comparative cheapness of food-stuffs in Belgium, but, in the first place, to the fact that the national customs permit of a cheaper selection of food-stuffs in Belgium than in England. Mr. Rowntree calls attention to the fact that whereas only 23 per cent. of the working population of Belgium is engaged in agriculture, 56 percent. live in the country. More than half the rural population are, therefore, town workers. This fact seems to be intimately connected with another peculiarity of Belgian life—the comparative absence of unemployment.

WHY THERE IS LITTLE UNEMPLOYMENT.

This freedom from what is one of the gravest dangers of industrialism in our own country Mr. Rowntree traces to three causes—the fact of so many town workers residing in the country, where generally they cultivate a little plot, on the produce of which they can sustain life, even if they do not get temporary work as agricultural labourers in the neighbourhood the comparatively large population engaged permanently in agriculture; and the large 'reservoir' of work available every winter in the forests. In these ways a great number of the potentially unemployed are drawn away from the overstocked labour market, and the remainder have a better chance of securing at least occasional work. It is the brightest side of industrialism in Belgium.

STATE OF EGYPT.

Sir Eldon Gorst's Warning.

In view of the grave state of unrest which recent events have shown to exist at the present moment in Egypt, the annual report of Sir Eldon Gorst, dealing with the finances, administration, and general condition of the country in 1909, is of peculiar interest. The last days of the period covered were marked by the murder of the late Prime Minister, Boutros Ghali Pasha, and Sir Eldon has, perforce, devoted the first paragraphs of his report to the circumstances attending that dastardly crime and the unhappy condition of affairs which rendered it possible.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME.

He has no hesitation in saying that the leaders of the Nationalist party are morally responsible for the murder of Boutros Pasha. For years past they have promoted and fomented these attacks in full knowledge of the fact that their words could not fail to stir the ignorant and excitable youth to whom they were addressed to the acts of violence which they now pretend to deplore. It is an example of the irony of fate that the blow due to the criminal incitements of these self-styled patriots should have fallen upon the first genuine Egyptian who has risen to the highest position in the service of his country. His death at the present time is an irreparable loss to Egypt, and it will be long before the Khedive and his country find a more devoted, single-minded and capable servant.

The task of giving a calm and impartial review of the general situation during 1909 (proceed the report) is rendered exceptionally difficult by the fact that it has to be undertaken at a time when the calamity which has cast a slur on the fair name of Egypt, and caused a general feeling of disquietude throughout the country is still fresh in men's minds. Up to the moment when this catastrophe happened there seemed every prospects that the wise and sober course pursued by Boutros Pasha and his colleagues and their refusal to be hustled from the path of moderation by the extremists on either side, were gradually bringing about a better state of feeling. The Nationalist party was slowly but surely losing ground, the effervescence in the schools was abating, and the students appeared to be once more occupied with their lessons. The encouragement given to the Legislative Council to become a more useful part of the machine of government and the wider administrative functions conferred upon the Provincial Councils were beginning to convince such critics as were open to conviction that the policy of gradually training the Egyptians for self-government was intended to be a reality.

That the improvement which had begun to manifest itself in the attitude of the country towards its rulers should be cut short by the mad act of one individual, and that justification should be given to the numerous elements which advocate a policy of stern repression, would indeed be a calamity, and the best tribute which his former colleagues, who are now responsible for carrying on his policy, can pay to the memory of Boutros Pasha is to ensure the continuation of the work of pacification which characterised his brief tenure of office as Prime Minister.

"PLAYING WITH FIRE."

"During 1909 the Press Law, which had been revived in the early part of the year, was applied with great, perhaps too great, moderation. Two native papers were warned, and one was suppressed, the latter having already been suspended under the ordinary law by the native tribunals, and its editor sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Sheikh Shawish, the editor of the 'Lewa,' was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment for writing an article which contained scurrilous libels on the late Boutros Pasha and another high native official.

"These warnings were not, however, successful in preventing the extreme Nationalist journals from continuing to pour odium and contempt on the authorities, and the Government may perhaps be blamed for not having used more freely the powers which they possessed to put a stop to these abuses. The Minister against whom the diatribes of the Nationalist writers were chiefly directed were reluctant to utilise the law to repress personal attacks upon themselves, and they preferred to take up the attitude of treating unfounded and libellous accusations with silent contempt.

"Sad experience has, however, now shown that this attitude does not suffice in Egypt. It is possible, though not, I fear, probable, that those who have been engaged for the last few years in stirring up the evil passions of the ignorant and credulous may at last perceive that they are playing with fire, and endeavour to mend their ways. If this should not turn out to be the case, it will become necessary to apply the Press law with greater severity than heretofore. No obligation of Government is more imperative than to protect efficiently the lives and reputations of those who devote themselves to the service of their country."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S DEFECTS.

Dealing with the difficulties experienced in the working of the Legislative Council, Sir Eldon Gorst states that, although good work has been done recent proceedings have shown that the members occasionally fail to take a broad view of the matters under discussion, and to discriminate between what is important and what is a matter of detail. They also find a difficulty in shaking themselves free from false ideas put into their heads by those who are permanently hostile to the existing regime, and in looking at the business laid before them with an open mind. One instance of these shortcomings is the constant opposition to grants for the development of the Soudan.

These errors should not, however, adds Sir Eldon, be regarded too seriously. "The weak points of the institution at present are that the majority of the members are easily led astray by the more turbulent spirits, and that the chief preoccupation of all of them is to avoid being abused in the native Press for want of patriotism, which is the invariable result of any support, however mild or platonic, given to the proposals of the Government. With time and patience it may be hoped that the members will free themselves from these faults, and will gradually become able to form an independent judgment on the matters brought before them, without being overawed by the loquaciousness of some of their colleagues, or led astray by Nationalist calumnies.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Turning to the economic situation of the country during the past twelve months, Sir Eldon states that the chief feature has been that, in spite of a good Nile and favourable climatic conditions, the cotton crop has been very considerably below the average of recent years. The high prices prevailing have indeed, to some extent compensated for the falling off in the yield, but, none the less, the result comes as a great disappointment to those who had looked forward to an abundant crop, which might clear away the financial stagnation from which the country has been suffering ever since the crisis of 1907. Moreover, the Agricultural Bank returns indicate that the effects of this long continued depression are reaching the smaller cultivator, and some difficulty is being experienced in recovering the bank's advances.

At the same time, Sir Eldon considers that, so long as agriculture prospers, there is no cause for serious anxiety.

OBTACLES TO PROGRESS.

In conclusion, Sir Eldon Gorst trust that it will be considered that, under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, the co-operation of the British and Egyptian official in the service of the Khedive has succeeded in maintaining the normal rate of progress in the various departments of the State. In paying a tribute to the services of the English officials in the country he remarks that probably the greatest of the obstacles in their path is the general want of confidence in the intentions of the occupying Power, which prevails amongst the unofficial upper and middle classes, and causes every proposal brought forward by the Government to be viewed in a hostile spirit.

The chief reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs are, in his opinion the following: In the first place, a great part of the Press native and English, too frequently publishes articles, and letters, generally anonymous, which can have no other effect than that of stirring up bad blood between the English and the Egyptians; secondly want of sufficient knowledge and inherent mistrust appear to put almost insuperable obstacles in the way of the population comprehending that the British Government are actuated by disinterested motives in the exercise of their control over the affairs of the country, lastly the unrestrained criticism of a few individuals, based on the assumption that Great Britain should occupy Egypt for her own benefit, is not only in itself unedifying but sets an exceedingly bad example to those in whom we are endeavouring to encourage the good old-fashioned virtue of respect for authority.

Lieut.-Generals Oliphant and Douglas have been selected to command the opposing forces in the next British Army manoeuvres.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LADIES' FOOTGEAR.

Among the fashionable freaks of the moment, writes a correspondent, perhaps the most striking are those that hail from the realm of footgear. This season shoes and stockings will prove an inordinately expensive item in the wardrobe of the woman who wishes to represent absolutely le dernier cri, for the fiat has gone forth that her shoes and stockings must always match her frocks. Does she appear in a mauve foulard? She must have mauve coloured antelope shoes and stockings to correspond; and so on through the whole gamut of colours she is likely to don in the course of the season. Positively, of course, a ruinous business, but one must usually suffer in order to be fashionable. The latest conceit in extravagant shoeshails from Paris, where there is a great vogue for white kid slippers decorated with a design of hand-painted flowers. Most ladies have a favourite blossom, and the idea is that they shall indulge their fancy by having their shoes adorned with painted representations of the bloom they most admire.

FASHIONS IN HATS.

In the realm of hats, too, there are no half measures, the fashionable chapeau being really enormous, and weighted with either flowers or feathers, or both. The brim turned up in front off the face is a distinguishing feature, and Tegal straw is once more enjoying tremendous popularity. It is quaint to notice too, how that streamers have been restored to favour, the most approved method being to have them tied in an enormous bow at the back, under the brim, with long ends, of course, hanging down far behind. One specially striking hat was of white chip, the underneath brim being edged with black velvet. Enormous masses of pink cabbage roses formed the trimming, and the hat was further adorned with a large bow and streamers of pink ribbon.

THE "JUMPING WALK."

Everyone interested is well aware that the "last word" in skirts is the restraining band gathering in the material just below the knees. Extremists as usual, have followed this fashion with too much ardency, with the inevitable result that the mincing walk has developed into what can only be described as a jumping gait. It is evident to be meanest intelligence that extreme tightness of garb around the knees must mean impeded movement and extraordinary inconvenience. What will women not endure to be fashionable? Ridicule is the best cure for such extremes.

BARRACKPORE SENSATION.

Inspector Dease Released on Bail.

The following details of the Police Court proceedings in which Divisional Police Inspector Dease of Barrackpore is charged with an attempt to murder his wife appear in the Calcutta papers. The case, after a preliminary enquiry, was sent to the District Magistrate at Alipore by the Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore, as he was himself a witness in the case. The accused was produced before the District Magistrate by Inspector J. J. Jones, of the Bengal Police.

HEARD REPORT AND RAN AWAY.

Mrs. L. Robinson, the first witness for the prosecution, examined by the Court Inspector, said:—I know Mr. Dease. At some time between 7 or 8 o'clock on Thursday night last, Mrs. Dease and I had been putting the baby to bed. We came from the dressing-room to the verandah, when we heard two shots. I got flurried and ran away. I cannot say from what direction they were fired. I ran away to a Mr. Toohay's house situated just at the back of Mr. Dease's house. I told Mr. Toohay that two shots had been fired by Mr. Dease, and I asked him to go and ascertain if any harm had been done. Mr. Toohay went away, and I remained with Mrs Toohay. I did not return to Dease's bungalow till the Cantonment Magistrate sent for me. I made a statement to that Magistrate. The statement now shown to me was the one which I made, and is signed by me. I was then in a flurried state. When I came out of the dressing-room to the verandah, I cannot say whether I noticed anyone there.

Did you tell the Cantonment Magistrate that Mr. Dease walked up and fired at his wife?—I was terribly frightened, so I am not quite sure whether I said I saw it or imagined it.

Continuing, witness said: I cannot say that when I said to the Cantonment Magistrate that Mr. Dease walked up to the verandah and fired at his wife, I believed I had seen him do so. I cannot say whether I saw him holding a revolver; I saw nothing. I simply heard a report and ran away. I have been living with the Deases' since the 24th of March last. As far as I know Mr. and Mrs. Dease are on friendly terms. I have never heard them quarrel.

At this stage the prosecuting officer declared the witness as hostile, and on permission being given by the Court, cross-examined her as follows:—

Are you prepared to say that the statements you had made to the Cantonment Magistrate are false?—I was so flurried and upset at the time, I do not know what statements I made.

How long after the incident did you make the statement?—I made that statement two or three hours after the shots had been fired.

Do you know the revolver and the gun before the Court?—I have seen these before with Mr. Dease; they belong to him.

Did you notice any damage on the wall of Mr. Dease's bungalow?—No.

When did you hear the second report?—Immediately after the first.

From what direction did the sound come?—I cannot say.

By the Court: Can you give any explanation as to how you came to make this statement to the Cantonment Magistrate?—I cannot account for it.

WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Dease deposed as follows: The accused is my husband. I remember the night of Thursday last. Mrs. Robinson and I went to the dressing-room to put my baby to sleep. As we were coming out of it, two shots were fired by my husband at the jackals. Mrs. Robinson got alarmed and ran away, screaming that my husband was firing at me. I don't remember if there was any light on the verandah then. I did not see my husband firing. I heard two shots one after another. Mr. Dease and I are on the best of terms. He is a good husband, and we have never quarrelled. I am convinced that my husband did not fire at me.

By the Court Inspector: Mr. Dease did not take his breakfast that morning, as he was not well, suffering from a bilious attack.

The further hearing was adjourned until Friday. Accused was directed to be released on bail on his executing a bond for Rs. 500, with one surety for a like amount.

A Post Office return just issued shows that 34,496 wireless telegrams between the shores of the United Kingdom and commercial ships at sea were exchanged between March 31 and December 31 of last year.

The Council of the Festival of Empire received a novel application from a young gentleman, who offered to ride in full armour from Picadilly to the Crystal Palace issuing a challenge to engage anyone in single combat. He was willing to fight with either a brittle lance or an ordinary steel lance and the only stipulation he made was that the Council should, if necessary, provide his opponent with a suit of armour. It was thought possible that Lord Howard de Walden, who was to play the part of the Black Prince might take up the challenge but all speculation on this point has been rendered futile by the postponement of the Festival until next year.

Speaking at Mark-lane on the subject of Trinidad as an oil-producing colony, Mr Beeby Thompson said it was quite impossible to say what wealth of oil and allied minerals lay secrated in the island, but from the Pitch Lake alone over a million and a half tons had been mined and exported, and there still remained about nine million tons, which could not be valued at less than £9,000,000. With oil supplies in the East in Burmah, in the West at Trinidad, and on the fringe of Europe and Egypt the question of an ample liquid fuel supply for the Navy in time of war was solved.

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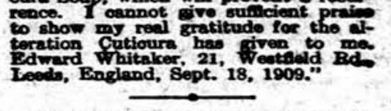

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BY THE WAY.

LAST READINGS OF FAMOUS MEN.

The fact that, with almost the last effort of his mind, Mark Twain turned to Carlyle's "French Revolution," a life long favourite, suggests a good subject for some patient writer's industry. In how many different kinds of books have the great ones of the earth found solace in the hour of leaving it? Tennyson, as most people will remember, died with his Shakespeare open at "Cymbeline." Macaulay was found dead in his library, with a number of "Cornhill" before him, open at the first chapter of Thackeray's story "Lovel the Widower." Many an old scholar has said farewell to the echo of some great passage from the pagan classics, while others innumerable, like Walter Scott, have read or listened to words of immortal hope from the New Testament.

CAPTAIN KIDD, THE "PYRATE."

Amongst the Blathwayt State papers which were disposed of at Sotheby's recently is a very quaint and pungent letter from the Earl of Bellomont, who reports the capture of Captain Kidd, the 'pyrate," to the Right Hon. William Blathwayt—at that time Colonial Secretary, or, as then termed, "The Secretary of Plantations." After describing Kidd's capture, he goes on to say: "I am forc'd to allow the Sheriff 40s. per week for keeping Kidd safe, otherwise I should be in some doubt about him; he has without doubt a great deal of gold, which is apt to tempt men that have not principals of Honour. I have therefore to try the power of dull iron against gold—put him in irons that weigh 16 pound-weight. I thought it was moderate enough, for I remember poor Dr. Oates had 100 weight on him when he was a prisoner in the last Reign." Referring obviously to Oates the poisoner.

A GREAT ACCOMPANIST.

Mr. Henry R. Bird, whose jubilee as a professional musician was celebrated the other day at the Queen's Hall, is one of the finest living exponents of the difficult art of accompanying. For many years he has been an ideal accompanist to all the great singers and instrumentalists, always ready with just the right style of accompaniment. "Slam it out, Bird," Foli would whisper to his accompanist as they came on the platform. Mr. Bird was "found" quite by chance. He had been accompanying at suburban concerts for a long time when he was suddenly asked to take the place of a well-known West End accompanist, and did his part so well that he reached the front rank with a bound. "Yet," he once remarked, "I do not play any better after I became known than I had done for years before." The most difficult song accompaniments, Mr. Bird thinks, are those of Brahms.

OSTRICH FARMING IN NATAL.

Natal is now adding ostrich farming to its numerous industries. An expert from the Cape Colony has pronounced a most favourable opinion on the suitability for ostriches of certain areas in the north-east of the Colony, and the Prime Minister, who is an enthusiastic farmer, has set the fashion by buying several birds and giving the industry his patronage.

NO MORE WOMEN STENOGRAPHERS.

The complaint is often made that women are ousting men from clerical posts in business houses. A remarkable example of a contrary movement is the recent decision of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the leading American lines, to employ no more women in its offices, whether as stenographers or otherwise. In the opinion of the company better and more work can be got out of men. No one at present in the service of the railway will be discharged, but whenever a woman resigns the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of a man.

WILD CATS IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Wild cats have recently been rather numerous in the higher lying crofts in Scotland. Within a short period a gamekeeper trapped no fewer than fourteen in the glen of the Port Clair deer forest, Glenmoriston. One of the number was caught alive, and is described as a fine specimen, being nearly four feet from head to tip of tail and finely marked. Another gamekeeper in the same district has also trapped a number of wild cats, the largest being 3ft. 3in. from head to tail. Some time ago it was thought that the species was almost extinct.

THE LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLE.

The use of the steam-whistle on locomotives was, the "Railway Magazine" tells, chiefly due to an incident which took place on the old Leicester and Swannington Railway in the year 1833. An engine, which was named "Samson," had run into a horse and cart which was crossing the lines on its way to market near Thornton, owing, it is said, to the driver of the cart not noticing the approach of the train. The manager of the railway, on hearing of this, reported it to George Stephenson, and asked him if it was not possible to have a kind of whistle fitted which the steam could blow. George thought this a very good suggestion, and designed an instrument, which was made to his order by a local musical instrument maker. It was fitted first of all to the engine "Samson" for a ten days' trial, and was found satisfactory.

TWO WHISTLES.

Many engines are now fitted with two whistles, one of a shrill note, and the other of a deeper tone. The one is used for ordinary purposes, such as warning persons at work and others on the line, and for signalling to signalmen; while the other is for use in foggy weather and for calling the attention of guards and brakesmen. The variety of blasts given on these whistles varies from the mere "pop," such as is usually given just as a train starts away from a station, to a long drawn out shriek by the impatient express-driver who espies a signal "against" him. Certain codes, consisting of a number of blasts, long or short, are laid down of use at large junctions and stations, the route and destination of trains being in his way made known to signalmen and others.

THE BOY, THE COAT, AND THE PAWNSHOP.

The Bishop of London, presiding at the Queen's Hall at the annual meeting of the London Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, told a good anecdote of a London boy who was unable to keep a coat. His mother pawned every one to obtain drink. While at camp with the Boys' Brigade the lad jumped into the water and rescued a dog, and, as the two emerged, dripping wet, he said "Mother wouldn't get much for this coat now." In recognition of what he had done the officers and members of the brigade bought the boy a coat with brass buttons, and were exceedingly curious to know if it would share the fate of its predecessors. It did not, however, and they inquired the reason. "I sleep in it," was the answer.

WANTED, A TURNCOAT.

A delightfully Gilbertian situation has arisen at Long Clawford, a village between Grantham and Melton. A parish council was recently elected consisting of three Liberals and three Conservatives, and on account of the consequent deadlock it has been found impossible to carry out any business, the gentlemen even failing to select a chairman. Several proposals were before the first meeting, but the voting was always equal, and, there being no chairman, a casting vote could not be given. As there was no prospect of a reconciliation of the parties an adjournment was suggested. One councillor, however, declared that he had come to do business, and he would stop until it was done. Weary and fatigued, some of the members sought rest and indulged in sleep. When the discussion was resumed it was so close upon midnight that four members paired and left the meeting. Although the others stayed on for a time, they eventually followed suit.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GAINSBOROUGH.

At a meeting in the House of Commons of the General Committee for the Promotion of a National Memorial to Gainsborough, it was decided to entrust the commission for the execution of a statue of the painter to Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A. When completed the statue will be erected in Sudbury, Suffolk, the birthplace of Gainsborough.

DEATH OF BRITISH MUSEUM EX-OFFICIAL.

The death has occurred at Worthing of Mr. John Theophilus Naake, who for nearly forty years occupied an important official position in the Library of the British Museum. Mr. Naake possessed a knowledge of nine languages, and assisted in the preparation of the Official Catalogue for the Museum.

THE harbour master at Turk's Island has been shot while searching the Dominican sloop Jaspe for smuggled ammunition.

THE TWO SERVICES.

A BELATED CONTRACT.

In view of the gravity of the docking problem, satisfaction will be felt, writes a correspondent, that a contract has at last been completed for constructing a dock at Portsmouth of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the largest battleships and cruisers at any time. The urgency of making adequate provision in this respect for the needs of the fleet has unfortunately been so tardily recognised that before the new dock at Portsmouth can be completed four years hence there will be twenty-five ships of the "Dreadnought" type flying the White Ensign. Even with the splendid facilities which exist at Devonport for docking big ships, plus the two floating docks to be stationed at Portsmouth and in the Medway, a very heavy demand will be made upon the accommodation. Moreover, the admitted fact that a "Dreadnought" at her full draught can only enter the biggest dock at Portsmouth on three days throughout the whole year, and even when lightened can only do so on fourteen days in the months exemplifies the extent to which the fleet is handicapped. However, a start has at last been made towards rectifying this deficiency. The amount of leeway which has to be made up at the senior naval port to bring it up to a super-"Dreadnought" standard in docking requirements will involve an outlay of £1,600,000, inclusive of machinery for the new lock and graving dock, but excluding expenditure on dredging.

TRANSFER OF TORPEDO FACTORY WORKMEN.

The transfer of the staff of Admiralty, some 4,000 in number, from Woolwich to the new torpedo depot at Greenock is not running as smoothly, apparently, as the Government had hoped would be the case. The men complain that ample provision has not been made for their reception near the new factory in the North, in the way of housing accommodation. A report was at one time spread that the Department intended to create a Garden City for the men, who had volunteered to be transferred and follow their work, to the advantage of themselves and the country. But some 200 men with families have refused to migrate because some such plan of housing them has not been carried out; and these expect to find work in and around Woolwich, as far as possible. In respect to the remaining workmen, the Admiralty are endeavouring to come to some understanding with them on the housing and condition of labour trouble; and these will, it is hoped, be transferred to Greenock when the time comes for work to begin in the new torpedo depot at that place. Since this change has been so long in contemplation and embodiment, it does seem strange that any department of a Government who profess to be working for ideal conditions for the working classes have not made arrangements to follow such private firm examples as Bourneville and Port Sunlight, to give their employes the sort of home and environment which, they say, is constantly occupying their thoughts. A little example is worth a great deal of precept in such matters, and the State should certainly lead the way.

THE INFANTRY GREAT COAT.

Rumours are afloat to the effect that the Army Council are considering several proposed changes in the infantry service dress uniform, based on the reports of commanding officers after last year's Army manœuvres. Possibly this may be a "canard" due to the fact that the present pattern has now existed, with only slight changes, for ten years, a period unexampled in the recent history of our Army. However this may be, it is certain that there are several changes which the men would heartily welcome. The service great coat may suit the horse soldier well enough, but the marching man does not love it. It is made of a soft, loose material, which soon gets soaked with rain. Not only is it then of no protection to the wearer, but it is intolerably heavy, and clings to the arms and shoulders in most unpleasant fashion. Last year whole battalions might have been seen marching in the rain with their great coats folded or carried in the new valises rather than get them wet. What the infantryman wants is an overcoat of closer texture, more like box-cloth than serge, with skirts which can be buttoned back to leave his knees free.

THE SERVICE JACKET.

The service dress jacket might be improved by adding shoulder-pads, with a raised roll at the outer end to keep the rifle from slipping off. The Lee-Enfield is not a comfortable weapon to carry, and cramped position of the wrist and forearm necessary to keep it on the shoulder is a source of considerable discomfort after in hour's marching. A minor complaint is that the metal badges are uncomfortable and difficult to distinguish. It may be added that they are not well suited for active service, since any soldier marauding or not wishing to be recognised has only to take them off. Embroidered patches are better, but the best method would be to embroider the letters on the cloth of the sleeve, even if it cost the Clothing Department an extra three-halfpence. Neither is the service cap a comfortable head-dress to bivouac in as it prevents the man from laying his head down. It is true that the stiffening ring might be removed, as it certainly would be in war time; but a regard for smartness prevents this from being done at manœuvres.

THE SOLDIER'S BOOT.

Finally, we come to the most important article of the infantry soldier's uniform—the boot. Here the trouble is that the most diverse opinions prevail as to the best pattern. Many men consider that there are too many nails in the present boot, and that these should be restricted to the toe and the ball of the foot. Others complain that the boot is too low in the toe, and that they are obliged to wear them a size too long in consequence, while some men would like more leather in the upper, giving a closer fit above the ankle, so as to keep out mud and gravel. One suggestion is that the upper eyelet holes should be larger, to admit of easy lacing up in the dark. Some of the above matters may appear trifling, but they all affect the soldier's efficiency, and as such are worthy the consideration of the Army Council.

SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

It would be well if something could be done to inculcate a sense of what is due to the uniform they are wearing into our boy soldiers when on furlough, especially populous districts of Greater London, where they become the cynosure of many eyes. As regards their general behaviour there is as a rule nothing much to complain of, but their offences in the matter of correctness in their dress and deportment are frequent and glaring. It is not uncommon to see youthful cavalrymen rendering their smart uniforms ridiculous by rolling down the centres of the main streets with gait more suggestive of a son of Neptune than of a product of the drill sergeant, their hands stuck into the pockets of their unbuttoned great coats, and the inevitable cigarette pointing heavenward from the corner of the mouth. The picture is completed by the cap being thrust back on the head so as to reveal the housemaid's fringe so dear to the juvenile warrior of to-day, shining with grease and plastered down upon the forehead. To meet a "man" of this sort is by no means edifying either to our own citizens or to the observant foreigner. Quite recently a retired officer informed me, says a correspondent, that he had two such experiences during the course of a short walk with a smart, alert young officer of the German army, and blushed with shame when the latter asked him in dubious tones whether these individuals belonged to our Regular Forces. Two days later, I am further told, a man of the Army Service Corps passed a house which a number of men were engaged in painting, and his whole appearance was so much the reverse of soldier like that the painters with one accord pointed their brushes at him in derision. This sort of thing is not encouraging to recruiting.

"No young man worthy the name of Irishman should enter Trinity College, Dublin, while Mr. Campbell is its Parliamentary representative." Thus concluded a resolution protesting against the vile insinuations of Mr. Campbell against the late Mr. Parnell, which was unanimously carried by a committee of the Limerick County Council.

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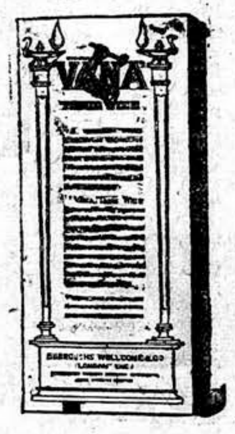

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0215	The Barber of Seville	The Coldstream Guards.
801	Hearts and Flowers	The Metropolitan Orchestra.
802	Rouge et Noir	" "
VOCAL.		
02216	The Diver	Mr. Robert Radford.
04054	O Hush thee, my Babie	Quartette Party.
HUMOROUS.		
4—2052	The Alpine Guide	Will Evans.
4—2051	The Corsican Maid	Herbert Payne.

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By the Celebrated Iff's Orchestra, conducted by Herr Iff.

WALTZES.		
0611	Reconciliation	Openshaw.
0610	Valse Septembre	Godin.
0613	"Dollar Princess"	Fall.
0614	L'Etoile	Colin.
0612	Malmaison	Zulueta.
TWO-STEP.		
0615	Danse du Paraguay	Valverde.
0616	I'm afraid to go Home in the Dark.	
0617	Yip-I-addy-I-aye.	
LANCERS.		
0601	"Our Miss Gibbs," Figs. I and II	Caryll and Monckton.
0602	"Our Miss Gibbs," Figs. III and IV	" "
0603	"Our Miss Gibbs," Fig. V	" "
0607	"Dollar Princess," Figs. I and II	Fall.
0608	"Dollar Princess," Figs. III and IV	"
0609	"Dollar Princess," Fig. V.	"
QUADRILLES.		
0604	Caledonian Quadrilles, Figs. I and II.	
0605	Caledonian Quadrilles, Figs. III and IV.	
0606	Caledonian Quadrilles, Fig. V.	

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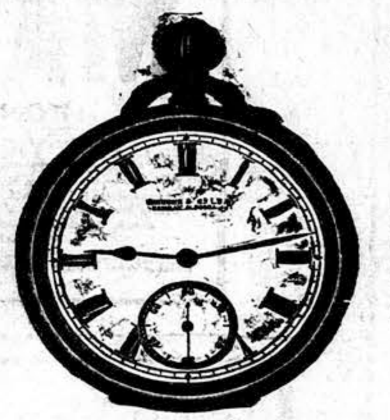
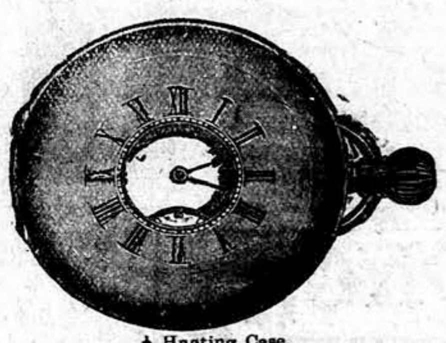


Crystal Face Case.

DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.



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Hunting ... ... " 45

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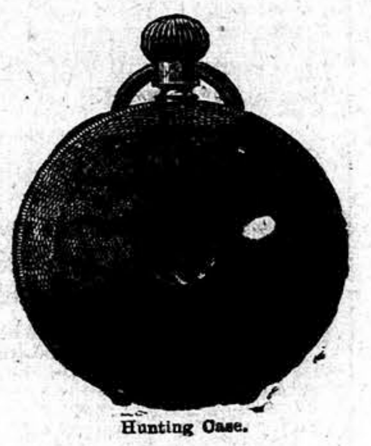

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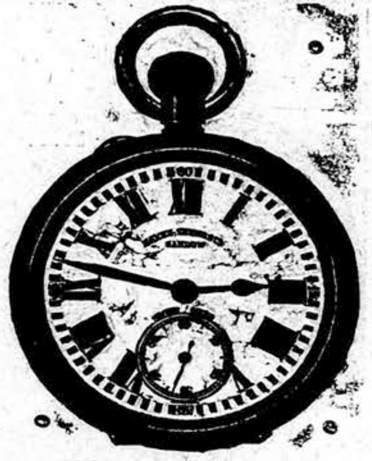

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